# MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1940-41



MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
1942

# MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1940-41

MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
1942

## PREFATORY NOTE

This volume corresponds to the former Part II (Detailed Section) of the Presidency Administration Report, and deals with the work of the various Departments in the official year which last preceded its compilation. The former Part I (General Summary) of the Presidency Administration Report dealing with the calendar year 1941 is published separately under the title "Madras in 1941, Outline of the Administration."

Throughout this volume the figures in brackets are those for the year 1939–40 unless the contrary is indicated or can be directly inferred.

## CONTENTS

## CHAPTER V.—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE—*cont.*



## CHAPTER VI.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION



## CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF



## CHAPTER VIII.—INSTRUCTION

## CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS



## CHAPTER X.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY



## CHAPTER XI.—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS



## CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS

## CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*



## CHAPTER XIII.

## LIST OF GRAPHS, MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

# MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1940-41

## CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

### Changes in the Administration

His Excellency Captain the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year.

Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. H. M. Hood, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., continued to be Advisers to His Excellency the Governor during the year, except for the period from 27th November 1940 to 23rd March 1941 when Mr. Rutherford was on leave. Mr. T. Austin, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed as Adviser during the absence on leave of Mr. Rutherford and continued, on the latter's return from leave, as fourth Adviser to His Excellency the Governor.

### His Excellency the Governor's Tours

During the year, His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Madras, made the following tours.

On March 24th, His Excellency left Madras for Ootacamund. He paid a visit to Madras on June 17th and presided over a public meeting of representative gentlemen of all parties and creeds at Government House, Madras, for the purpose of inaugurating the Madras Provincial War Committee. He left for Ootacamund on the 20th.

On 28th June, His Excellency issued a message to the people of the Madras Presidency outlining the scope, administration and objects of the Madras Governor's War Fund.

His Excellency visited Coimbatore, Salem and Vellore from 1st to 3rd July, arriving in Madras on the 4th. On July 5th, he met representatives of the Press in Madras and impressed upon them the importance of disseminating correct news about the war. On the 6th, he presided over a public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to stimulate interest in war efforts. He left for Ootacamund on the same day.

His Excellency attended a meeting of the Nilgiris District War Committee on the 18th July; visited Calicut and Malappuram on the 22nd and 23rd; arrived in Madras on the 24th; and presided over the Madras Provincial War Committee meeting on July 30th.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived in Madras on the 27th July and stayed at Ootacamund from August 1st to 4th.

On August 5th, His Excellency the Governor opened the annual General Meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India at Coonoor.

His Excellency paid another visit to Madras on August 8th, when he laid the foundation stone of the Poondi Reservoir Scheme and presided over a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial War Committee. He attended the Madras University Convocation on August 9th. On August 13th, he attended a meeting of the Chingleput District War Committee at Saidapet.

Leaving Madras on the 15th August, His Excellency visited Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore from the 16th to 20th, and returned to Madras on the 21st. On August 23rd, he presided over the Executive Committee meeting of the Provincial War Committee, visited the Railway Workshops at Perambur on the 26th, and left for Ootacamund on the 27th.

His Excellency was again in Madras on September 25th, presided over the Executive Committee meeting of the Provincial War Committee on the 27th, and after visiting Nellore, Guntur, Masulipatam, Bezwada and Ellore from September 30th to October 3rd, returned to Madras on the 4th. On October 7th, he presided at a propaganda meeting under the auspices of the Madras District War Committee at the Senate House.

His Excellency visited Erode and Coimbatore on October 8th and 9th, stayed at Ootacamund till the 30th, and then left on tour, visiting Bangalore, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah from October 31st to November 4th, arriving at Madras on November 5th.

On November 8th, His Excellency presided over meetings of the Madras Provincial War Committee and of the Executive Committee. Leaving Madras on the 15th, he presided at the Convocation of the Annamalai University on the 16th, and visited Madura, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin from 17th to 21st.

During his stay at Madras from November 22nd to December 4th, His Excellency presented medals to officers and men of the Madras Police at a parade held in the Banqueting Hall of Government House.

His Excellency visited Cocanada on December 5th, Vizagapatam from the 6th to 10th, presiding at the Andhra University Convocation at Waltair on the 7th, and reached Madras on the 11th.

From January 16th to 20th, His Excellency toured in Bangalore and Chittoor. On the 23rd he opened, and on the following days he presided over, the Collectors' Conference at Madras. On February 2nd, he left Madras on tour, visiting Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Coimbatore, Salem and Vellore, returning to headquarters on the 12th.

On the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor visited Delhi between February 14th and 20th.

His Excellency visited Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Tiruvarur, Negapatam, Chettinad, Pallathur, Karaikudi, Kanadukathan, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Lalgudi and Ariyalur from March 5th to 12th, and Ongole, Guntur, Narasaraopet, Kavali, Nellore and Gudur from March 24th to 27th, remaining at Madras between the 13th and 23rd. He returned to Madras on the 28th, and on the 29th inspected the Madras Civic Guards on the Police Parade Ground, Pudupet.

In the course of his war propaganda tours outlined above, His Excellency inspected military units and workshops engaged in the production of war materials, made personal contacts with District officials and prominent non-officials, attended meetings of the District War Committees and addressed public meetings.

# CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

## Strength of Parties

Owing to the suspension of the constitution no meeting of the Legislature has been held since October 1939.

Nothing is known as regards changes in party affiliations. The distribution of parties on the date of the resignation of the Ministry and the seats which have since fallen vacant up to the 31st March 1941 are shown below :—

| | Number of members. | Seats fallen vacant. |
|---|---|---|
| **Legislative Assembly—** | | |
| Congress .. .. .. | *160 | 4 |
| Justice .. .. .. | 17 | 3 |
| Independents .. .. .. | 10 | 1 |
| European Group .. .. | 7 | 1 |
| Muslim League .. .. | 13 | 1 |
| Anglo-Indians .. .. | 2 | .. |
| National Democrats .. .. | 4 | .. |
| **Legislative Council—** | | |
| Congress .. .. .. | 27 (excluding Hon. the President). | 3 |
| Justice .. .. .. | 6 | 1 |
| Independents .. .. | 12 | 3 |
| Muslim League .. .. | 4 | 1 |
| National Democrats .. .. | 5 | .. |

Since 31st March 1941 one Congress and one Muslim League seat have fallen vacant.

## Course of Legislation

Twenty-five Acts were passed by His Excellency the Governor in exercise of the legislative powers assumed by him by the Proclamation issued under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Act V of 1940 [The Prisons (Madras Amendment) Act] provides that if any prisoner sent for treatment to a hospital or an asylum escapes, or attempts to escape, from the hospital or asylum ; or when going to, or returning from, the hospital or asylum, he escapes or

* Excludes Hon. the Speaker and one seat already vacant before the resignation of the Ministry.

attempts to escape, he shall be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or with a fine, or with both, in addition to the punishment for which he was liable for the offence of which he was already convicted. It also provides that the provisions relating to bonds contained in Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, as far as may be, apply to bonds executed when prisoners are sent for treatment to a hospital or an asylum under section 39-A of the Prisons Act, 1894. The Act also makes it clear that the above section applies only to convicted criminal prisoners.

Act VI of 1940 [The Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment) Act] validates with retrospective effect the practice of levying enhanced water-cess in cases where there is unauthorized irrigation of lands with Government water, when such irrigation, whether voluntary or not, is prohibited; and where there is unauthorized irrigation with Government water of dry lands or of a second crop on single-crop wet lands. The Act indemnifies the Government and their officers from liability in respect of acts done in pursuance of the practice referred to above, and provides that suits or proceedings instituted before the commencement of the Act in respect of such acts shall be disposed of on the footing that the amendments made by the Act had been in force at the time of the institution of the suits or proceedings in the Court of first instance.

Act VII of 1940 [The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act] omits clause IV of section 71 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888, so as to remove the discrepancy between the provisions of the City Police Act and those of the Madras Traffic Rules and the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules.

Act VIII of 1940 [The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Act] enables any police officer entering a brothel to rescue a particular minor girl in pursuance of a Magistrate's order under section 6 (1) of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, also to rescue other minor girls found in the brothel, if he is satisfied that they are living, or are carrying on, or being made to carry on, the business of prostitution therein. It also confers a similar power of rescue on a police officer entering any premises under section 14.

Act IX of 1940 [The Madras Motor Vehicle Taxation (Amendment) Act] makes certain alterations in the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, which were made necessary by the replacement of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, by the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Act X of 1940 [The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Temporary Repeal) Act] repeals the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1937, during the continuance in force of the Proclamation issued under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Act XI of 1940 (The Mettur Township Act) constitutes an *ad hoc* statutory body called the Mettur Township Committee for the purpose of administering the municipal affairs of the Mettur township and enables the Government by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* to extend to the township, with such modifications and restrictions as may be necessary, the provisions of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and of such other enactments in force elsewhere in the Province.

Act XII of 1940 [The Madras Legislature (War Service Removal of Disqualifications) Act] provides that no person shall, be disqualified for being chosen as, or for being, a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly or of the Madras Legislative Council, by reason only of the fact that he holds any office in the Army in India Reserve of Officers, the Indian Territorial Force or any other branch of His Majesty's Military, Naval or Air Forces, or in the Defence Department of the Central Government.

Act XIII of 1940 [The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] extends up to the 1st November 1941, the term of office of the councillors and aldermen of the Corporation of Madras; of the councillors of every municipality who will vacate their offices on the 1st November 1940 and of the members of all local boards who will vacate their offices in 1940; and postpones the general elections to the local bodies referred to above till 1941. The Act also empowers the Government to curtail the extended term.

Act XIV of 1940 [The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] lays down that a person shall be disqualified for election as a municipal councillor or as a member of a local board if he is, at the date of nomination or election, in arrears of any kind due by him, otherwise than in a fiduciary capacity, to the local body concerned, up to, and inclusive of, the previous year in respect of which a bill or notice has been duly served upon him and the time, if any, specified therein for payment has expired. It also provides that a municipal councillor or a member of a local board shall cease to hold his office if he fails to pay arrears of any kind due by him, otherwise than in a fiduciary capacity, to the local body concerned within three months after a bill or notice has been served upon him under the Act; or where the Act does not require the service of any bill or notice, within three months after a notice requiring payment of the arrear has been duly served upon him by the executive head of the local body concerned.

Act XV of 1940 [The Madras Live-stock Improvement Act] lays down that no person shall keep a bull which has attained the prescribed age except in accordance with the licence granted to him unless it is certified by the prescribed officer that it has been effectively castrated. Licences are granted free of fee, but they may be refused or revoked in certain circumstances. Power has also been taken to direct the castration, free of charge, of bulls

which are unsuitable for breeding, and for the inspection of bulls, whether licensed or unlicensed. The Act also prescribes the penalties which may be imposed for the keeping of bulls without licence; for the neglect or failure to comply with an order for the castration of bulls or to submit them for inspection, etc. The Act does not apply to bulls dedicated in good faith to a religious purpose in accordance with religious usage or custom.

Act XVI of 1940 [The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Act] validates all marriages solemnized, all certificates granted, and all acts done, by the Reverend K. Anandam of the American Baptist Mission in the district of Kistna on and from the 13th March 1923 up to and including the 1st April 1940.

Act XVII of 1940 [The Andhra University (Amendment) Act] empowers the Syndicate of the Andhra University to delegate any of its powers to the Vice-Chancellor, or to a committee from among its own members, or to the Finance Committee.

Act XVIII of 1940 [The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Act] enables village courts to take cognizance of suits for taxes, fees and other sums due to municipal councils and other local authorities in order that these bodies may not resort to District Munsif's Courts for the recovery of small sums due to them. It also permits the attachment of movable property by the president, or by any other member of the panchayat court to whom the president may delegate his powers in this behalf, in order to facilitate the expeditious disposal of execution petitions received by panchayat courts.

Act XIX of 1940 [The Madras Rinderpest Act] provides for the compulsory inoculation of cattle in places to be notified by the Government from time to time; for the prohibition or regulation of all animals alive or dead or of any products of animals or anything used in connection with such animals which are believed to carry infecton; for the control of places where cattle are assembled; for the isolation and segregation of animals believed to carry infection for the inspection and treatment of such animals; and for the prevention of infection by prophylactic measures. It also prescribes suitable penalties for the infringement of its provisions.

Act XX of 1940 [The Indian Medical Degrees (Madras Amendment) Act] amends the Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916, in its application to this Province, so as to penalize unauthorized use by medical practitioners of titles, etc., implying qualifications in any system of medicine.

Act I of 1941 [The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act] empowers the Commissioner of Police to limit the number of vehicles of any description, including rickshaws, which may be registered annually as hackney carriages in the City of Madras.

Act II of 1941 [The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act] empowers the Government to delegate to the Board of Revenue the power to grant aid to cottage industries up to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.

Act III of 1941 [The Madras Electricity Duty (Amendment) Act], with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1939, exempts from the levy of tax under section 3 of the Madras Electricity Duty Act, 1939, the sales of electrical energy to the Central Government for consumption by that Government, or to the Federal Railway Authority or a railway company operating a Federal Railway for consumption in the construction, maintenance or operation of a Federal Railway.

Act IV of 1941 [The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act] lays down that a person shall be disqualified for election or appointment as a councillor, or for election as an alderman of the Corporation, if he is at the date of nomination, election or appointment, in arrears of any kind due by him, otherwise than in a fiduciary capacity, to the Corporation, up to, and, inclusive of, the previous year in respect of which a bill, notice or direction has been duly served upon him and the time, if any, specified therein for payment has expired. It also provides that a councillor or an alderman of the Corporation shall cease to hold his office, if he fails to pay arrears of any kind due by him, otherwise than in a fiduciary capacity, to the Corporation, within three months after a bill, notice or direction has been served upon him under the Act; or where the Act does not require the service of any bill, notice or direction, within three months after a notice requiring payment of the arrear has been duly served upon him by the Commissioner.

Act V of 1941 (The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Act) validates all marriages solemnized, all certificates granted, and all acts done, by Mr. Chinnamallela Aaron of the Telugu Church Council of the South India United Church, London Missionary Society, in the district of Anantapur, on and from the 30th April 1938, up to, and including, the 19th August 1940.

Act VI of 1941 [The Factories (Madras Amendment) Act] restricts the obligation of a certifying surgeon to examine a young person on his own application, or on that of his parent or guardian, to those cases where the application is accompanied by a document signed by the manager of a factory that such person will be employed in the factory if a certificate of fitness is granted to him.

Act VII of 1941 [The Madras City Municipal (Second Amendment) Act] amends the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, so as to provide for applications for a licence or permission, or for registration or renewal thereof, being made in all cases not less than 45 and not more than 90 days before the commencement of the year or lesser period for which the licence, etc., is sought.

Act VIII of 1941 [The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] empowers the Government to modify from time to time or to cancel any decision given by them, whether before or after the Act came into force, in a dispute between the Corporation of Madras, a municipal council or a local board, as the case may be, and one, or more than one, other local authority. The Act also provides that any such decision, or any modification therein or cancellation thereof, shall be binding on each of the local authorities concerned and shall not be liable to be questionetd in any court of law.

Act IX of 1941 (The Madras Finance Act) reduces the general sales tax payable for the year beginning on the 1st April 1941 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 a month in the case of persons whose turnover does not exceed Rs. 20,000, and from one-half of one per cent to one-quarter of one per cent of the turnover in other cases.

In addition to these Acts, eight Regulations were made during the year.

Regulation II of 1940 [The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation] provides that interest on any debt or liability shall not, as against a member of a hill tribe, be allowed or decreed at a rate higher than 6¼ per cent per annum.

Regulation III of 1940 (The Madras Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation), abolishes the system of debt bondage called *gothi*, existing in certain parts of the partially excluded areas in the Districts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari and renders void all *gothi* agreements entered into after the commencement of the Regulation. It permits written labour agreements under which advances intended to be repaid by labour can be regulated in an equitable manner. The Regulation further provides that agreements under the old *gothi* system subsisting on the date of its commencement cannot be enforced unless they are settled in accordance with the principles laid down in the Regulation. It also contains provisions for the termination of agreements by employers and for the decision of disputes arising between employers and labourers in respect of agreements and prescribes penalties for offences against the Regulation.

Regulation IV of 1940 [The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation] makes it clear that the provisions contained in sub-rule (2) of rule 63 of the Madras Agency Rules will not affect the appellate powers vested in the Board of Revenue by or under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881, in the case of village officers in the Nugur taluk of the East Godavari District who are governed by the provisions of that Act.

Regulation V of 1940 [The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Court of Wards Regulation] extends the provisions of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, with certain modifications, to the partially excluded areas in the Province.

Regulation VI of 1940 [The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Guardians and Wards Regulation] extends the provisions of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, with certain modifications, to those portions of the partially excluded areas in the Province in which they are not in force.

Regulation VII of 1940 [The Madras Agency Rules (Second Amendment) Regulation] repeals rules 61 and 62 of the Madras Agency Rules which are rendered unnecessary by the extension of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, and of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, to the partially excluded areas in the Province.

Regulation VIII of 1940 [The Madras (Excluded Areas) Coinage Regulation] applies the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, and the notifications, orders and rules issued thereunder, to the excluded areas in the Province.

Regulation IX of 1940 [The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation] amends section 4 (1) of the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, so as to permit the transfer of immovable property, situated within the Agency tracts, by a member of a hill tribe, in favour of co-operative societies composed solely of members of hill tribes.

# CHAPTER III—LAND REVENUE, EXCISE AND COMMERCIAL TAXES.

## Land Revenue: Sources and Realization

[*Fasli* 1349 : 1*st July* 1939—30*th June* 1940]

The fasli was characterized by insufficient rain during the south-west monsoon, by excessive rain in October and November and by a lack of rain in the following three months. Though better than in the previous fasli, the season was satisfactory only in the Salem, Bellary and Kurnool Districts, and it was particularly disappointing in the Vizagapatam, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and North Arcot Districts.

The total extent of **ryotwari holdings** increased by 672 acres and the **area cultivated** by 181,859 acres; **assessment** on holdings decreased by Rs. 5,454. **Water-rate** and **second-crop charges** increased by Rs. 1,77,860. **Seasonal and fixed remissions** decreased by Rs. 29,39,099 and Rs. 5,883, respectively. **Miscellaneous revenue** increased by Rs. 6,21,272. The **total revenue** remitted in the fasli decreased by Rs. 25·93 lakhs. There was an increase in the number of land sales for arrears of land revenue.

### Land Revenue Department

The charges in the Land Revenue Department are debited to General Administration and amounted to Rs. 223·34 (Rs. 222·92) lakhs or 26·4 (28·2) per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. Of this, Rs. 106·84 (Rs. 105·85) lakhs represented district administration and Rs. 116·50 (Rs. 117·07) lakhs village service charges. This expenditure would be disproportionately high if the work of the Land Revenue Department were limited only to the control and collection of land revenue; but the Department also collects excise and stamp revenue and performs many duties connected with the general administration, while the village establishments serve every Department of the Government.

### Ryotwari Holdings

**Extent.**—The total area of ryotwari holdings was 27,605,391 (27,604,719) acres. There was a decrease in fourteen Districts, the largest being 1,336 acres in the Nellore District. The increase in the other Districts was mainly due to fresh assignment or to resumption of minor inams; the increase was again most marked in the Malabar District, being 3,268 acres.

**Cultivation.**—20·74 (20·56) million acres in ryotwari holdings were cultivated. The area under "dry" increased by 168,535 acres and under "wet" by 13,324 acres. In addition, 1·01 million acres were cultivated under "miscellaneous cultivation." There was a decrease of 37,075 acres under "waste charged."

The total **assessment** on the holdings was Rs. 603·13 (Rs. 603·19) lakhs. The Malabar District showed an increase of Rs. 10,400 due to a reclassification of lands. The decrease of Rs. 28,310 in the South Kanara District was mainly due to the reclassification of pepper gardens as "dry."

**Water-rate and Second-crop Charges.**—A sum of Rs. 39·97 (Rs. 38·19) lakhs was derived from these sources. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,23,252 in some Districts and an increase of Rs. 5,01,112 in others, according to the sufficient or insufficient supply of water, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,77,860. The South Arcot District showed an increase of Rs. 1,07,286 and the East Godavari District a decrease of Rs. 1,48,357.

**Miscellaneous Revenue.**—Miscellaneous revenue includes jodi and quit-rent in minor inams, water-rate and second-crop charges in permanently settled estates, penal water-rate for irregular irrigation, charges for occupation of land not assigned and some other smaller items. The revenue under this head rose to Rs. 117·64 (Rs. 111·43) lakhs as a result of an increase of Rs. 7,22,316 in some Districts and a decrease of Rs. 1,01,044 in others.

**Remission and Suspension.—Seasonal remission** decreased by Rs. 29·39 lakhs to Rs. 22,53,650 including special dry remissions of Rs. 36,993 in the Bellary Taluk, Bellary District, and of Rupees 27,295 in the Sankarankoil Taluk, Tinnevelly District. The decrease was most marked in the Districts of Chingleput, Rs. 7·09 lakhs; South Arcot, Rs. 6·71 lakhs; Coimbatore, Rs. 5·55 lakhs; Kistna, Rs. 3·27 lakhs; Nellore, Rs. 2·39 lakhs; and North Arcot, Rs. 2·07 lakhs. The collection of the March and May kists of the dry assessment in twenty villages of the Sankarankoil Taluk, Tinnevelly District, was postponed to fasli 1350. **Fixed remissions** or remissions for reasons not connected with seasonal conditions, decreased by Rs. 5,883, to Rs. 1·40 lakhs. **Beriz deductions** in favour of inamdars and religious institutions increased by Rs. 47,068 to Rs. 9·57 lakhs. The **land revenue concessions,** granted for fasli 1347 and repeated in fasli 1348, on account of the fall in the price of agricultural produce, were continued. These concessions consist of the cancellation of the percentage enhancements imposed at resettlement in all areas resettled after 1914; a remission of two annas in the rupee of wet assessment in the remaining areas of the Presidency; and a reduction of water-cess in the Districts of East and West Godavari, Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur District from Rs. 6–4–0 to Rs. 5–12–0 per acre for the first crop, with corresponding reductions for subsequent crops. The cost of these concessions in the fasli was Rs. 70·11 lakhs.

## Sources and Collection of Land Revenue

The sources of land revenue are **ryotwari assessment; water-rate; peshkash** or revenue from permanently settled estates; **shrotriyam jodi** or quit rent on inam villages; and **miscellaneous revenue.**

The **net ryotwari demand** increased by Rs. 36·91 lakhs, mainly as a result of smaller remissions. The current **demand** under **land revenue and cesses** was Rs. 9,06,08,303. 90·0 (88·2) per cent of this total was collected within the fasli; 7·6 (8·2) per cent was written off the accounts; and 0·8 (1·2) per cent was suspended or postponed. The percentage of collection to collectable demand was 98·4 (97·6). **Arrears** from previous faslis amounted to Rs. 37,45,308, of which 78·7 (64·4) per cent were collected and 3·0 (8·5) per cent written off. The **outstanding balance** at the end of the fasli was Rs. 28,90,288 (Rs. 37,46,289).

The figures for faslis 1348 and 1349 are given below :—

| | Fasli 1348. | Fasli 1349. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Peshkash on permanently settled estates .. .. | 48,61,067 | 47,49,346 | − 1,11,721 |
| Cesses in permanently settled estates .. .. | 22,34,806 | 21,49,385 | − 85,421 |
| Shrotriyam jodi .. .. | 7,34,674 | 7,33,985 | − 689 |
| Cesses in whole inam villages .. .. .. | 6,90,337 | 6,89,704 | − 633 |
| Ryotwari and miscellaneous .. .. .. | 7,02,25,541 | 7,32,01,906 | + 29,76,365 |
| Cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous .. .. | 90,00,092 | 90,83,977 | + 83,885 |
| Total .. | 8,77,46,517 | 9,06,08,303 | + 28,61,786 |

**Coercive Processes.**—The following statement shows the number of coercive processes of each kind issued during the last four faslis :—

| Coercive processes. | Fasli 1346. | Fasli 1347. | Fasli 1348. | Fasli 1349. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand notices .. .. | 1,157,992 | 1,323,452 | 1,269,155 | 1,168,814 |
| Distraint or attachment notices .. .. .. | 95,659 | 103,984 | 98,099 | 105,738 |
| Sale notices .. .. | 70,595 | 80,905 | 78,024 | 85,233 |
| Sale (number of defaulters) .. .. .. | 11,839 | 10,089 | 8,637 | 12,767 |

There was an increase of 0·74 per cent in the number of notices of distraint and attachment of personal property and of 0·60 per cent with respect to real property. Out of 123,751 defaulters whose properties were attached, 31·13 (33·58) per cent paid the arrears before sale notices were issued. The number of sale notices was large in the Districts of Tanjore, 28,523; Malabar, 20,049; and South Arcot, 10,086. The percentage of actual sales to the number of sale notices increased to 14·98 (11·07). Real property of an estimated value of Rs. 4,02,139 was sold to recover arrears amounting to Rs. 1,91,169 and Rs. 1,26,482 were realized. Nine thousand two hundred and fifty-six acres of dry, and 2,587 acres

of wet land were sold to private individuals and the Government bought in 6,485 acres of dry, and 3,955 acres of wet land for want of bidders.

### Loans and Advances

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, for the improvement of agricultural land, and under the Agricultural Loans Act, for the purchase of implements, seeds, cattle and other similar purposes, decreased by Rs. 2·85 lakhs to Rs. 14·49 lakhs. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable, including the outstanding balance, was Rs. 21,41,880 (Rs. 15,57,052), of which 75 (67) per cent was collected and Rs. 6,858 (Rs. 3,108) written off as irrecoverable. A sum of Rs. 1·20 (Rs. 0·52) lakh was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, for the relief of agricultural indebtedness. The total amount of principal and interest repayable was Rs. 2,60,186, of which Rs. 2,39,929 were collected.

## Survey

### Parties

Two survey parties, with headquarters at Salem and Nellore, worked till the end of the year in fifteen Districts, when the parties were abolished and formed into five survey and land records ranges, which will deal with all items of fresh survey work, in addition to maintenance work which has been completely taken over from the Revenue Department.

### Operations

18·98 square miles and 306·22 linear miles were measured and survey marks in 1,748·60 square miles maintained. The **expenditure** incurred was Rs. 3,73,481.

**Ryotwari Areas.**—Initial cadastral surveys in the Salem and Coimbatore Districts over an area of 3·29 square miles; cadastral resurveys of 14·88 square miles in the Nilgiris District; and supplementary surveys of 171·00 linear miles in the Vizagapatam District were carried out in ryotwari areas.

**Estates.**—Surveys were in progress in the Parlakimedi, Madgole, Karvetnagar and Kachinad Estates.

**Town and Panchayat Surveys.**—Special cadastral surveys of 0·80 square mile in municipal towns in the Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Districts and street surveys of 133·71 linear miles in municipal towns and panchayat board areas of eleven districts were undertaken.

### Central Survey Office

The area of village maps printed or reprinted was 1,131 (1,102) square miles. Some general maps of the Presidency and of some

taluks, districts and towns were revised and reprinted. The total value of Departmental maps published was Rs. 63,877 (Rs. 83,529). Free supplies to various Government Departments amounted to Rs. 47,411 (Rs. 53,192); work charged to public and private parties to Rs. 24,170 (Rs. 31,859); and sales to the public to Rs. 4,094 (Rs. 6,161).

### Settlement

Orders were passed by the Government directing the Agent to the Government, Vizagapatam, to introduce settlement on ryotwari principles in 103 Agency villages in fasli 1351. The Government also passed orders with regard to the resettlement of the Javadi Hill villages of the North Arcot District and the Cuddapah District. The changes were carried out in all the taluks of the Cuddapah District except Rajampet and Rayachoti; the changes in the Javadi Hill villages are due in fasli 1351. Certain changes, arising from resettlement, were completed in the Cumbum and Markapur Taluks, Kurnool District and were in progress in the Nilgiris District.

### Record of Rights

Work connected with records of right and settlements of rent under the Estates Land Act was in progress in the Chingleput, Chittoor and Vizagapatam Districts.

## Revenue Records and Registration

### Transfer of Registry of Holdings

Transfer of revenue registry is made on notification by Sub-Registrars, on information from Revenue Inspectors or Village Officers and on application by private parties. This dull but essential work helps to ensure the correctness of the revenue registers on which collection is based. During the year Village Officers reported 115,927 (136,818) **enjoyment cases** and 104,029 (118,770) **succession cases**; Revenue Inspectors detected 49,301 (51,340) cases of wrong registry.

### Maintenance

Maintenance work includes the repair and renewal of survey marks, and the survey and mapping of new survey fields and of subdivisions in fields already surveyed. Regular maintenance work was in progress in all the ryotwari areas of the Presidency, except in some small areas in the Salem and Malabar Districts. At the end of the year, this branch of work was taken over entirely from the Revenue Department by the Survey staff.

### Survey Marks

**Ryotwari Areas.**—There were 30,189,791 (30,363,955) survey marks in the ryotwari areas of the Presidency, and, of these,

17,681,728 (18,046,338), were inspected by karnams, 2,968,609 (3,555,365) overchecked by Revenue Inspectors and 363,892 (464,906) overchecked by Tahsildars. Of the stones to be inspected, 354,599 (412,964) were missing or needed repair. Including the balance from the previous year, 1,192,783 (1,351,437) stones needed attention, of which 283,460 (369,493) were attended to by the Revenue staff and 104,541 (118,397) by the ryots themselves, leaving a balance of 805,396 (794,180) at the end of the year.

**Zamindari Areas.**—There were 1,187,789 (1,130,286) survey marks in zamindari areas, of which 1,054,514 (1,055,212) were to be inspected, and 902,638 (952,193) were actually inspected, by Karnams. Revenue Inspectors overchecked 136,639 (150,926) and Tahsildars 27,878 (27,802). Including the balance at the beginning of the year 66,402 (70,700) stones needed attention and 11,327 (15,858) were attended to by the Revenue staff and 3,273 (5,968) by the ryots, leaving a balance of 51,983 (49,594).

**Subdivisions.**—The number of subdivisions sanctioned dropped to 95,945 (112,774). At the end of the year there were 23,063 (18,679) subdivisions to be check-measured and 41,552 (58,125) measurements to be entered in the Taluk Field Measurement Books.

### Training

During the year eight Assistant Collectors and 2 Hyderabad Civil Service Probationers were trained in Survey and Land Records. Inspecting Tahsildars in ten Districts gave training in survey to 240 candidates for appointment as Revenue Inspectors. Training in survey was given to 1,578 candidates, including 1,376 private candidates, for a period of six weeks in 65 karnams' schools held in all Districts of the Presidency, excluding Madras and the Nilgiris District; these schools were helpful in reducing the arrears of stone maintenance. Karnams of estate villages in the Vizagapatam and Kistna Districts were given a week's training under the simplified system.

## Revenue and Rent-paying Classes

[*Fasli* 1350 (1*st July* 1940—30*th June* 1941)]

The general condition of the revenue and rent-paying classes is affected by the Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Prohibition Act. The former provided for the cancellation of old arrears of rent and the scaling down of debts, subject to certain conditions; but the provisions of the Act as regards the cancellation of old arrears of rent have now expired. As there are no detailed figures showing the amounts actually collected by the landholders before and after the Act, it is impossible to say how the Act has affected the landholders or the ryots. The Prohibition Act, first limited to the Salem District and then exended to the Districts of Cuddapah,

Chittoor and North Arcot, is reported to have improved the economic conditions of the drinking classes and their families in these Districts.

**Revenue-paying Classes.**—The principal revenue-paying classes are the zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari landholders, the last class paying the bulk of the land revenue.

**Rent-paying Classes.**—Tenants in zamindari and whole-inam villages pay rent to their respective landholders, and their relations are governed by the Estates Land Act. The relations between ryotwari landholders and their tenants are not governed by statute except in the Malabar District, where the Malabar Tenancy Act is in force.

**Estates Land Act.**—The number of suits and applications under the Act again increased and rose to 137,571 (125,796) during the fasli. The increase was mainly due to the filing of a large number of applications by landholders after the expiry of the period of limitation prescribed in the Agriculturists' Relief Act. Approximately 90 per cent of the proceedings taken during the fasli dealt with the recovery of rent. Of these, 46,788 or 38 (30) per cent were for recovery by distraint and sale of movable and immovable property, but the majority of landholders still preferred to recover their rents by the slower and more expensive means of filing suits and applications. In 8,812 (7,582) cases, involving an area of 18,244 (13,563) acres of ryots' holdings, lands were brought to sale for arrears totalling Rs. 4,09,419 (Rs. 3,07,702) and Rs. 3,68,464 (Rs. 2,70,710) were realized. The working of the main Act was generally satisfactory, but the Amendment Act of 1934 is reported to have made processes for recovery of rent slower and more expensive.

**Malabar Tenancy Act.**—There was a slight reduction in the number of eviction suits, but a marked increase in suits for sale under Section 41 of the Act; this increase is attributed to the anxiety of the landlords not to keep any rents in arrears for fear of further legislation following the lines of the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

## Wards' Estates

### Court of Wards

The financial position of the estates was generally well maintained, the cost of administration was reduced and some progress was made in the repayment of debts. The Court made contributions to the war effort on behalf of the estates whose finances were satisfactory and an aeroplane belonging to the late Raja of Vizianagram was presented to the Madras Flying Club for training purposes. The junior Vizianagram ward and the Ranisaheba filed a suit in the High Court for the recovery of their share of the money due in respect of the 'internal debt.'

## Estates under Management

There were 13 estates under the Court's management at the beginning of the fasli. The Kudapalli and Bagalur Estates were handed over to their proprietors, leaving 11 estates under the Court's management at the end of fasli 1349.

**Cultivation and Holdings.**—The total area of tenants' holdings, excluding the rented villages, was 1,159,933 acres, of which 82·6 (84·5) per cent were cultivated. The percentage of cultivation was below 70 in the Pappanad, Marungapuri, Doddappanaickanur and Singampatti Estates.

## Finance

**Demand.**—The **gross demand** in the fasli for all the estates amounted to Rs. 47·23 (Rs. 46·81) lakhs and the **net demand** to Rs. 46·80 (Rs. 46·41) lakhs, **remission** under all the heads being Rs. 0·43 (Rs. 0·40) lakh. The increase is accounted for by the Chundi, Ramnad, Singampatti and Kadambur Estates. In the Vizianagram (Impartible) Estate there was a decrease of Rs. 62,312 in demand due to relinquishments and a fall in miscellaneous revenue. Out of the net demand, Rs. 26·41 (Rs. 25·88) lakhs were **collected** and Rs. 0·06 (Rs. 0·03) lakh written off, leaving a **balance** of Rs. 20·33 (Rs. 20·50) lakhs. Excluding subsequent collections, remissions and the amount recommended to be written off after the close of the fasli, the **net recoverable balance** on 1st October 1940 was Rs. 18·46 (Rs. 18·87) lakhs, or 39 (40·6) per cent of the demand. Collection improved in all except the Marungapuri, Ramnad, Singampatti and Bagalur Estates. The balances were highest in the Pappanad, 64·7 per cent, Doddappanayakanur, 51·0 per cent, and Vizianagram 42·1 per cent, Estates and were over 15 per cent in six others. The heavy balances are mainly the result of poor seasonal conditions.

**Arrears.**—The total **arrear demand** at the beginning of the fasli, excluding the amount due to the joint family section in the Vizianagram Estate, was Rs. 38·10 (Rs. 31·74) lakhs, of which Rs. 11·69 (Rs. 10·25) lakhs were **collected.** As a result of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, Rs. 3·18 lakhs out of the total arrears of Rs. 9·50 lakhs, were discharged in all estates except Ramnad.

**Financial Condition.**—The total **cash balance** at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 3·11 (Rs. 6·17) lakhs; the total **cash receipts** amounted to Rs. 50·79 (Rs. 52·19) lakhs and the **cash expenditure** to Rs. 51·16 (Rs. 55·59) lakhs, leaving a **cash balance** of Rs. 2·74 lakhs at the end of the fasli. Including Government promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits of the total value of Rs. 0·77 (Rs. 1·03) lakh, and the estimated value of grain, the **aggregate closing balance** at the credit of the estates was Rs. 5·06 (Rs. 5·46) lakhs, of which Rs. 2·49 lakhs were at the credit of the Vizianagram, and Rs. 1·77 lakhs of the Ramnad, Estates.

**Establishment Charges.**—The average percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts rose slightly to 17·4 (17·0).

## Debts

**Debts due to Estates.**—The debts due to estates, including interest and costs accrued, **amounted** to Rs. 13·74 (Rs. 9·87) lakhs, of which Rs. 1·62 (Rs. 0·23) lakhs were **collected** and Rs, 0·60 (Rs. 0·03) lakh written off, leaving a **balance** of Rs. 11·52 (Rs. 9·61) lakhs. No fresh loans were advanced by any estate. The outstanding balances were largest in the South Valluru Part I Estate, Rs. 6·67 lakhs, and the Pappanad Estate, Rs. 1·26 lakhs. Almost the entire debt to the former was again due from the senior zamindar and again no dividend was declared by the Official Receiver on his property.

**Debts due by Estates.**—The liabilities of the estates including interest, costs and new debts **amounted** to Rs. 59·17 (Rs. 82·74) lakhs. Of this, Rs. 4:95 (Rs. 5·89) lakhs were **repaid,** and Rs. 0·14 (Rs. 22·15) lakh written off, leaving a **balance** of Rs. 54·08 (Rs. 54·70) lakhs. The debts were heaviest in the Ramnad Estate, Rs. 31·22 lakhs, and in the Vizianagram Impartible Estate, Rs. 19·95 lakhs.

**Encumbered Estates.**—The provisions of Section 45 of the Madras Court of Wards Act, relating to encumbered estates, were withdrawn from the Bagalur Estate, as the debts were repaid; they continued in force in the Ramnad, Singampatti and South Valluru Part I, Estates. The Kurupam Estate repaid its entire debt except for Rs. 450, payment of which is pending the decision of the High Court. The South Valluru Estate repaid a sum of Rs. 59,069, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,617. The Singampatti and Ramnad Estates repaid Rs. 25,082 and Rs. 1,03,000, respectively.

## Agricultural Improvements

Four agricultural farms were as usual maintained in the Vizianagram Estate and efforts were made to improve the local breed of cattle by making the services of the Ongole stud bull available to the ryots.

## Maramat Works

The total maramat allotment in all the estates amounted to Rs. 6·30 (Rs. 6·38) lakhs and expenditure on maramat works formed 10·4 (10·0) per cent of the total ordinary charges.

## Field Survey

The Kurupam, Wanaparthy, Doddappanaickanur Impartible, Ramnad, Kadambur and Singampatti, Estates have not been surveyed and cannot afford the cost of a survey. In the surveyed estates, maintenance of survey marks was generally neglected.

### Forests

The forests in the Vizianagram and Singampatti Estates were worked in accordance with the rules framed under Sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act and those in the Kurupam and Marungapuri, Estates in accordance with the rules under Section 26 of the Act. The Kurupam forests were divided into reserves and unreserves but no blocks were proposed for afforestation or disafforestation. A working plan was prepared for the Vizianagram forests. Game rules were introduced in the Singampatti forests, which are being worked according to a scheme prepared by the Forest Department. Rules under Section 26 of the Forest Act were extended to the Chundi forests.

### Education of Wards

The Raja Sahib of Vizianagram passed the Senior Cambridge School Certificate Examination held in December 1939 and joined the Intermediate Central College, Bangalore, and his brother went to the Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore. The upanayanam ceremony of the Raja Sahib was performed in March 1940 at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,000. The senior Kurupam ward continued his training in estate administration and the junior ward left the Rajkumar College in April 1940 and was placed in the charge of a qualified tutor. The Bagalur Poligar's son passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University, and joined the B.Sc. class in the Presidency College, Madras. The other wards of school-going age attended various schools. The health and conduct of all the wards were generally satisfactory.

### Institutions attached to the Estates

The administration of the religious and charitable institutions maintained in the Vizianagram, Kurupam, Marungapuri, Ramnad and Singampatti, Estates was satisfactory and their financial condition generally good.

The Vizianagram Estate continued to maintain a First Grade Arts College, a High School, a Sanskrit College, a Music College and three Hospitals. The Ramnad Estate maintained the Raja's High School, Ramnad.

## Excise and Opium

During the year, the **consumption** of country spirits, toddy and hemp drugs increased and that of opium and foreign liquors decreased. The **total excise revenue** amounted to Rs. 336.70 (Rs. 337.54) lakhs and **expenditure** to Rs. 28.11 (30.28) lakhs or 8.3 (9.0) per cent of the receipts. **Excise offences** increased to 18,072 (16,836) and illicit distillation was especially widespread in the Chicacole and Bobbili circles of the Vizagapatam District,

the deltaic circles of the East and West Godavari Districts and in the Districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara. The closing of arrack shops in the toddy drinking areas in the Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks of the Tanjore District and in the Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of the Ramnad District, continued to be a success and no grave crime was detected in these areas. Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function. As the enforcement of customs regulations by the Travancore Government caused considerable hardship to the inhabitants of the villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri which form part of the Madras Presidency, the Government of Madras started negotiations with the Travancore Government on the question of reverting to the system of leasing the excise and salt revenues to the Travancore Government. The negotiations, however, were not successful.

## Toddy

**Rentals** realized Rs. 95,32,776 (Rs. 98,33,136) and **tree tax** Rs. 82,54,414 (Rs. 80,35,481), giving a **total revenue** of Rs. 1,77,87,190 (Rs. 1,78,68,617). Eight thousand eight hundred and ten (8,814) **shops** were leased during the year. There was no change in the rates of tree tax. 762,940 (704,522) coconut trees. 554,731 (529,786) palmyras, 599,808 (580,927) date-palms and 3,140 (3,019) sago palms were licensed for tapping.

**Agency Tracts.**—The tree-tax system was in force in 39 villages of the Vizagapatam Agency, in the Polavaram taluk of the East Godavari Agency, and in 330 villages in the other taluks of that Agency. In other Agency villages, the tapping of toddy trees was not controlled.

**Offences.**—The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy rose to 6,416 (5,713).

## Arrack

There was no change in the areas for the contract supply of arrack, but two warehouses working at a loss were allowed to be closed; the scale of licence fees introduced in 1937 was continued. The cost price per gallon of 35° U.P. remained at Rs. 1–4–0 for cane jaggery arrack, Re. 1 for jaggery arrack and 14 annas for molasses arrack. There was no change in the rates of duty and the issue strength of arrack remained the same as in the previous year. The number of **shops licensed** for sale of country spirits was 4,700 (4,981), and there was on an average one shop for every 16,227 (15,786) persons in municipal areas and for every 7,468 (7,494) persons in other areas. **Consumption** increased by 9·3 per cent to 821,162 gallons. The average incidence of consumption per 100 of the population, excluding the Prohibition Districts of Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot, was 2·2 (1·92) gallons. The **total revenue** from country spirits dropped slightly to Rs. 101·26 (102·26) lakhs.

# CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

## Provincial Finance

The following statements give the figures for the past two years of provincial revenue and expenditure, including capital expenditure on Irrigation Works, Electricity Schemes and Civil Works outside the Revenue Account :—

### 1-*A*.—*Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras* (*excluding Railway figures*)

| Heads of Account. | 1939-1940. | 1940-1941. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Revenue Heads-- | | |
| IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .. .. | 41,85,000 | 62,40,000 |
| VII. Land Revenue .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,16,86,962 | 5,00,11,322 |
| VIII. Provincial Excise .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,36,02,473 | 3,39,65,494 |
| IX. Stamps .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,74,25,925 | 1,80,13,503 |
| X. Forest .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 44,83,260 | 48,48,131 |
| XI. Registration .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 32,95,961 | 37,13,517 |
| XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts .. .. .. | 80,50,466 | 79,87,018 |
| XIII. Other Taxes and Duties .. .. .. .. .. | 79,28,003 | 1,30,02,298 |
| XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept .. .. .. .. .. | 1,00,47,375 | 1,10,62,483 |
| XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept .. .. .. .. .. | 78,32,401 | 92,74,598 |
| XX. Interest .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 23,35,100 | 24,40,103 |
| XXI. Administration of Justice .. .. .. .. .. | 17,64,650 | 20,33,458 |
| XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements .. .. .. .. | 6,33,375 | 7,22,662 |
| XXIII. Police .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8,10,266 | 6,78,706 |
| XXVI. Education .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9,28,285 | 9,99,751 |
| XXVII. Medical .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10,08,435 | 10,26,633 |
| XXVIII. Public Health .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,59,872 | 2,61,398 |
| XXIX. Agriculture .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,19,409 | 3,72,819 |
| XXX. Veterinary .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,12,600 | 1,17,002 |
| XXXI. Co-operation .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,88,855 | 4,22,477 |
| XXXII. Industries .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 21,62,615 | 26,12,278 |
| XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments .. .. .. .. | 7,75,463 | 8,14,411 |
| XXXIX. Civil Works .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 30,95,871 | 27,54,363 |
| XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes .. .. .. | 12,98,517 | 37,96,570 |
| XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation .. .. .. | 2,72,075 | 2,48,731 |
| XLV. Stationery and Printing .. .. .. .. .. | 4,25,912 | 6,10,175 |
| XLVI. Miscellaneous .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14,34,460 | 26,94,645 |
| L. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments .. .. .. .. .. | 26,676 | 25,933 |
| Total, Revenue Heads .. | 16,65,90,262 | 18,07,50,479 |
| Total, Carried Over .. | 16,65,90,262 | 18,07,50,479 |

## 1-*A*.—*Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures)*—cont.

| Heads of Account. | 1939–1940. | 1940–1941. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Total, brought forward .. | 16,65,90,262 | 18,07,50,479 |
| Debt, Deposits, etc., Heads— | | |
| Permanent Debt .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,50,00,000 | 69,51,600 |
| Floating Debt .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8,46,00,000 | 6,13,00,000 |
| State Provident Funds .. .. .. .. .. | 72,35,860 | 72,54,964 |
| Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns .. .. .. .. .. | 18,963 | 20,330 |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .. | 6,74,397 | 20,55,968 |
| Famine Relief Fund .. .. .. .. .. | 1,98,703 | 2,52,294 |
| General Police Fund .. .. .. .. .. | − 79,358 | .. |
| Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply .. | 11,974 | 10,01,076 |
| Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 58,50,000 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity .. .. | 7,86,583 | 8,27,666 |
| Special Reserve Fund—Electricity .. .. .. | 3,14,633 | 3,31,066 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses .. | 1,51,146 | 1,28,758 |
| Deposits of Local Funds .. .. .. .. .. | 8,69,88,266 | 8,26,22,153 |
| Departmental and Judicial Deposits— | | |
| Civil Deposits .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,83,13,331 | 6,30,20,418 |
| Other Accounts .. .. .. .. .. | 13,04,965 | 25,75,787 |
| Advances Repayable .. .. .. .. .. | 33,68,994 | 37,50,273 |
| Permanent Advances .. .. .. .. .. | 16,180 | 6,949 |
| Account with the Reserve Bank .. .. .. | 1,96,861 | 1,30,858 |
| Suspense Accounts .. .. .. .. .. | 1,85,82,134 | 3,82,48,367 |
| Cheques and Bills .. .. .. .. .. | 2,84,55,673 | 2,97,85,749 |
| Departmental and similar Accounts .. .. .. | 1,22,116 | 68,644 |
| Miscellaneous Government Account .. .. .. | 6,11,303 | 7,69,303 |
| Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc. .. .. | 67,99,659 | 97,19,151 |
| Loans to Government Servants .. .. .. .. | 1,09,513 | 65,850 |
| Cash Remittances, Adjustments, etc. .. .. | 24,19,76,340 | 24,80,67,878 |
| Remittances by Bills .. .. .. .. .. | 80,46,696 | 52,36,639 |
| Reserve Bank of India Remittances .. .. .. | .. | 27,403 |
| Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments .. .. — .. .. .. | 1,28,577 | − 2,41,872 |
| Inter-Provincial Suspense Account .. .. .. | − 3,907 | .. |
| Total, Debt, Deposits, etc., Heads.. .. .. | 56,39,29,602 | 56,98,27,272 |
| Grand Total .. | 73,05,19,864 | 75,05,77.751 |

## 1-*B*.—*Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras (excluding Railway figures)*

| Heads of Account. | 1939–1940. | 1940–1941. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Expenditure on Revenue Account— | | |
| 7. Land Revenue .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 23,78,944 | 22,84,985 |
| 8. Provincial Excise .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 30,28,462 | 28,12,614 |
| 9. Stamps .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,69,334 | 5,41,236 |
| 10. Forest .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 38,71,206 | 37,51,747 |
| 11. Registration .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 28,72,846 | 28,69,987 |
| 12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts .. .. .. | 74,87,273 | 71,51,993 |
| 13. Other Taxes and Duties .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9,09,110 | 13,54,778 |
| 17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept .. | 87,90,675 | 88,10,266 |
| 18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues. | 39,05,318 | 36,95,865 |
| 19. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works financed from Ordinary Revenues .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,30,039 | 61,954 |
| 22. Interest on Debt and other Obligations .. .. .. .. | − 45,40,163 | − 45,25,128 |
| 23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .. .. | 6,74,397 | 20,55,968 |
| 25. General Administration .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,75,26,345 | 2,69,30,409 |
| 27. Administration of Justice .. .. .. .. .. .. | 88,43,948 | 87,47,899 |
| 28. Jails and Convict Settlements .. .. .. .. .. | 24,75,563 | 28,75,402 |
| 29. Police .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,63,25,426 | 1,69,53,115 |
| 36. Scientific Departments .. .. .. .. .. .. | 95,803 | 95,145 |
| Total carried over .. | 8,52,44,526 | 8,64,68,235 |

## 1-*B.*—*Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras* (*excluding Railway figures*)—**cont**

| Heads of Account. | 1939-40. RS. | 1940-41. RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Total brought forward .. | 8,52,44,526 | 8,64,68,235 |
| **Expenditure on Revenue Account—*cont.*** | | |
| 37. Education | 2,63,56,969 | 2,79,02,816 |
| 38. Medical | 97,52,922 | 1,01,64.734 |
| 39. Public Health | 27,30,065 | 35,63,226 |
| 40. Agriculture | 19,80,767 | 20,57,341 |
| 41. Veterinary | 12,30,211 | 12,02,531 |
| 42. Co-operation | 14,25,192 | 14,48,947 |
| 43. Industries | 25,99,680 | 39,32,778 |
| 44. Aviation | .. | 10,000 |
| 47. Miscellaneous Departments | 21,20,623 | 21,90,866 |
| 50. Civil Works | 1,22,46,203 | 1,15,93,527 |
| 52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | 22,61,218 | 25,42,047 |
| 52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes | 2,728 | 54,001 |
| 53. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | .. | 13,50,000 |
| 54. Famine | 17,64,635 | 28,357 |
| 55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 1,12,72,823 | 1,10,09,619 |
| 55-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues. | .. | 1,39,718 |
| 56. Stationery and Printing | 22,07,425 | 29,99,423 |
| 57. Miscellaneous | 5,42,951 | 9,66,876 |
| 63. Extraordinary charges | .. | 960 |
| 64-A. Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund | .. | 58,50,000 |
| Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account .. | 16,37,38,938 | 17,54,76,002 |
| **Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—** | | |
| 68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works | 4,16,699 | 2,74,927 |
| 72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development | 36,195 | 45,292 |
| 81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes | 68,88,647 | 43,10,796 |
| 81. Civil works outside the Revenue Account | 14,96,634 | 10,82,026 |
| 83. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions | — 8,83,708 | — 2,01,772 |
| Total, Capital Expenditure Outside the Revenue Account. | 79,54,467 | 55,11,269 |
| **Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—** | | |
| Permanent Debt | 6,11,300 | 7,69,300 |
| Floating Debt | 8,46,00,000 | 6,13,00,000 |
| Loans from the Central Government | 5,86,304 | 6,12,985 |
| State Provident Funds | 52,83,778 | 57,79,401 |
| Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns | 4,940 | 6,958 |
| Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt | 6,02,598 | 7,39,046 |
| Famine Relief Fund | 10,69,374 | 8,520 |
| Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply | 4,18,743 | 4,56,802 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity | 2,71,824 | 7,93,983 |
| Special Reserve Fund—Electricity | 85,414 | 3,33,641 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses | 1,36,487 | 37,733 |
| Deposits of Local Funds | 8,85,71,726 | 8,39,87,951 |
| Departmental and Judicial Deposits— | | |
| Civil Deposits | 5,92,36,518 | 6,09,57,301 |
| Other Accounts | 27,72,748 | 24,04,103 |
| Advances Repayable | 33,22,629 | 37,51,976 |
| Permanent Advances | 36,986 | 14,651 |
| Account with the Reserve Bank | 2,08,687 | 99,540 |
| Suspense Accounts | 1,63,48,730 | 6,20,54,959 |
| Cheques and Bills | 2,79,94.958 | 3,02,85,884 |
| Departmental and Similar Accounts | 1,07,713 | 62,382 |
| Miscellaneous—Government Account | 287 | 12,33,534 |
| Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc. | 1,03,85,138 | 86,55,969 |
| Loans to Government Servants | 56,349 | 40,007 |
| Cash Remittances and Adjustments, etc. | 24,23,83,262 | 24,78,10,083 |
| Remittances by Bills | 80,57,756 | 54,29,244 |
| Reserve Bank of India Remittances | .. | 41,504 |
| Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments | — 1,15,253 | 2,241 |
| Inter-Provincial Suspense Account | — 239 | — 4,000 |
| Total, Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads | 55,30,38,697 | 57,76,65,698 |
| **Grand Total** .. | 72,47,32,102 | 75,86,52,969 |

**Cash Balances**

On the 1st April 1940 the Provincial Government's opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 134 lakhs, of which Rs. 52 lakhs were held in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 82 lakhs in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank of India. The closing cash balance on the 31st March 1941 was Rs. 54 lakhs, Rs. 50 lakhs of which were held in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 4 lakhs in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank.

## Revenue and Expenditure

The **Provincial revenue** in 1940–41 was Rs. 18,07,50,479, an **increase** of Rs. 1,42,60,217 on the previous year. There were large increases under **"Taxes on Income"** (Rs. 20·55 lakhs); **"Other Taxes and Duties"** (Rs. 50·74 lakhs); and **"Receipts from Electricity schemes"** (Rs. 24·98 lakhs); and smaller increases under **"Provincial Excise"** (Rs. 3·62 lakhs); **"Stamps"** (Rs. 5·88 lakhs); **"Forest"** (Rs. 3·65 lakhs); **"Registration"** (Rs. 4·18 lakhs); **"Irrigation"** (Rs. 24·57 lakhs); **"Administration of Justice"** (Rs 2·68 lakhs); **"Industries"** (Rs. 4·49 lakhs); **"Stationery and Printing"** (Rs. 1·84 lakhs); and **"Miscellaneous"** (Rs. 12·61 lakhs). There were **decreases** under some heads. The chief items of decrease were under **"Land Revenue"** (Rs. 16·76 lakhs); **"Police"** (Rs. 1·31 lakhs); and **"Civil Works"** (Rs. 3·42 lakhs).

The **Provincial expenditure** on Revenue Account in 1940–41 was Rs. 17,54,76,002 (Rs. 16,37,38,938), an **increase** of Rs. 117·37 lakhs on the previous year. The increases were mainly under **"Other Taxes and Duties"** (Rs. 4·46 lakhs); **"Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt"** (Rs. 13·82 lakhs); **"Jails and Convict Settlements"** (Rs 3·99 lakhs); **"Police"** (Rs. 6·28 lakhs); **"Education"** (Rs. 15·46 lakhs); **"Medical"** (Rs. 4·12 lakhs); **"Public Health"** (Rs. 8·33 lakhs); **"Industries"** (Rs. 13·33 lakhs); **"Interest on capital outlay on Electric schemes"** (Rs. 2·81 lakhs); **"Capital outlay on Electric schemes"** (Rs. 13·50 lakhs); **"Stationery and Printing"** (Rs. 7·92 lakhs); **"Miscellaneous"** (Rs. 4·24 lakhs); **"Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenue"** (Rs. 1·40 lakhs); and **"Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund"** (Rs. 58·50 lakhs). There were however decreases under certain heads. The main items of **decrease** were under **"Excise"** (Rs. 2·16 lakhs); **"Forest"** (Rs. 1·19 lakhs); **"Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts"** (Rs. 3·35 lakhs); **"Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure"** (Rs. 2·09 lakhs); **"General Administration"** (Rs. 5·96 lakhs); **"Civil works"** (Rs. 6·53 lakhs); **"Famine"** (Rs. 17·37 lakhs); and **"Superannuation Allowances and Pensions"** (Rs. 2·63 lakhs).

## Receipts on Revenue Account

**Taxes on Income.**—From the 1st April 1937 the share of the Provincial Government is regulated by section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and by the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, as subsequently amended in 1940.

In 1940–41 the Madras Government received Rs. 62·40 lakhs as against Rs. 41·85 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was partly due to a credit on account of arrears for 1939–40 and partly to the increased receipts as a result of the amendment of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

**Land Revenue.**—The **gross receipts** under land revenue amounted to Rs. 735·23 (Rs. 726·55) lakhs.

In accordance with a change in classification, the portion of land revenue due to irrigation is now deducted from " VII. Land revenue " and shown under " XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept " and " XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept." The comparative position during 1939–40 and 1940–41 is shown below :—

| | 1939–40. | 1940–41. |
|---|---|---|
| | LAKHS. RS. | LAKHS. RS. |
| Land Revenue .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 726·55 | 735·23 |
| *Deduct*— | | |
| (i) Portion of land revenue due to works under " XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept "— | | |
| (a) Productive .. .. .. .. .. .. | 126·88 | 137·18 |
| (b) Unproductive .. .. .. .. .. | 6·62 | 7·20 |
| (ii) Portion of land revenue due to works under " XVIII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept " .. .. .. .. .. .. | 76·18 | 90·74 |
| Net receipts shown under " VII. Land Revenue " .. .. | 516·87 | 500·11 |

The increase in gross receipts was due to better seasonal conditions. The decrease in the net receipts is due to a more accurate adjustment between the land revenue proper and irrigation.

**Provincial Excise.**—The **receipts** under Provincial Excise amounted to Rs. 339·65 (Rs. 336·02) lakhs. There was an increase under tree-tax due to better seasonal conditions. There were also larger realizations under fees from commercial spirits.

**Other Taxes and Duties.**—Total **receipts** for the year were Rs. 130·02 (Rs. 79·28) lakhs, an **increase** of Rs. 50·74 lakhs. The increases occur mainly under " **Entertainments Tax** " and " **General Sales Tax.**" The receipts under the former in 1940–41 related to 12 months, whereas those for 1939–40 related only to 8 months. The tax collected in cash has increased on account of

the increasing popularity of the method of payment of tax on returns and to larger attendance at cinemas. The receipts under the General Sales Tax Act for 1939–40 related to 6 months at the rate of half of one per cent on turnovers exceeding Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 5 monthly for assessees paying on the slab rate. The rates were reduced to ¼ of one per cent and Rs. 4 respectively in 1940–41. The receipts during 1940–41, however, showed a marked increase as the tax relating to 1939–40 was collected at the old rates in the year 1940–41 after final assessment was made and there was better progress in assessment work. There was also a large increase under licence fees both under the Tobacco Tax Act and the General Sales Tax Act due to the fact that the fees relating to the first half of 1941–42 were collected in March 1941.

**Receipts from Electricity Schemes.**—The **gross receipts** from Electricity schemes are credited to this head and the working expenses of the schemes in operation are adjusted by a reduction in the gross receipts as in the case of irrigation works. The net **increase** was Rs. 37·97 (Rs. 12·99) lakhs. The increase in the net receipts is due partly to larger receipts from the Pykara and Mettur Hydro-Electric Schemes and partly to the decrease in the working expenses of the two Schemes. The increase in revenue from the Pykara Scheme was due to the expansion of Pykara power in the Madura and Ramnad districts and to the general increase in load in the areas already energized; the increase under the Mettur Scheme was due to the general expansion of the system as a result of a number of new extensions coming into operation. The decrease in the working expenses of the two Schemes was due to the absence of the expenditure incurred in 1939–40 for the purchase of reserve stocks of materials, and to the recovery of the cost of materials issued to municipal and private licensees.

**Stamps.**—**Receipts** were Rs. 180·14 (Rs. 174·26) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 5·88 lakhs was under non-judicial stamps and was due mainly to larger sales of immovable properties.

**Forests.**—**Receipts** were Rs. 48·48 (Rs. 44·83) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 3·65 lakhs was mainly under timber and was due to sales of large stocks from previous years to the Defence Department. There was also some increase owing to larger sales of sandalwood and to better prices for minor produce such as firewood and charcoal.

**Registration.**—**Receipts** were Rs. 37·14 (Rs. 32·96) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 4·18 lakhs was due to the increase in the number of registrations, the enhancement of the rate of copying fees with effect from the 1st June 1940 and to larger realizations from search fees.

**Irrigation.**—**Receipts** under the Irrigation heads were Rs. 203·37 (Rs. 178·80) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 24·57 lakhs is due to a more accurate adjustment of land revenue due to irrigation as

between the Land Revenue and Irrigation heads as explained under "Land Revenue" above.

**Administration of Justice.—Receipts** were Rs. 20·33 (Rs. 17·65) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 2·68 lakhs was due mainly to larger recoveries on account of pauper suits and to larger receipts from magisterial fines.

**Industries.—Receipts** were Rs. 26·12 (Rs. 21·63) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 4·49 lakhs was due mainly to a larger sale of quinine bark purchased from Java and of quinine products to other Governments and Administrations at a higher price. There were also small increases due to the sale of silk worm ligature gut to the Medical Stores Depot, Madras; larger realizations from fees for work done by pumping and boring sets of the Industries Department in connection with the rural water-supply operations; the increase in the number of orders received and executed by the Government Industrial School, Madura; and to the proceeds from the sale of fish liver oil, the manufacture and sale of which was started during the year.

**Stationery and Printing.—Receipts** were Rs. 6·10 (Rs. 4·26) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 1·84 lakhs was due mainly to recoveries from local bodies of the cost of the relevant portions of the Madras Legislative Assembly Electoral Rolls for 1937, 1938 and 1939 supplied to them.

**Police.—Receipts** were Rs. 6·79 (Rs. 8·10) lakhs. The **decrease** of Rs. 1·31 lakhs was due to the fact that the receipts in 1939–40 included credits for recoveries of previous years on account of Police supplied to Railways and other Administrations and institutions.

**Civil Works.—Receipts** were Rs. 27·54 (Rs. 30·96) lakhs. The **decrease** of Rs. 3·42 lakhs occurred mainly under "Transfers from Central Road Fund," owing to smaller expenditure on Road Development Works.

**Miscellaneous.**—Miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 26·95 (Rs. 14·34) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 12·61 lakhs under this head was due mainly to the credit to this head of recoveries arising from the operation of the Provincial Loan Account and utilized for amortization of the pre-autonomy and post-autonomy debts previously treated as deduction of charges under, the head "23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt" and to larger contributions for Provincial broadcasting from municipal councils and panchayats.

## Expenditure on Revenue Account

**Other Taxes and Duties.—Expenditure** was Rs. 13·55 (Rs. 9·09) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 4·46 lakhs was due mainly to the fact that expenditure on the administration of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, and the Madras Tobacco (Taxation

of Sales and Licensing) Act, 1939, was incurred only for part of the year 1939–40, while a full year's expenditure was incurred in 1940–41. The increase was also due to the payment of commission to municipalities for the first time for collecting Entertainments Tax.

**Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.—Expenditure** was Rs. 20·56 (Rs. 6·74) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 13·82 lakhs was due mainly to a change in classification as already explained above in **"Miscellaneous."**

**Jails and Convict Settlements.**—The **expenditure** in 1940–41 amounted to Rs. 28·75 (Rs. 24·76) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 3·99 lakhs was due to the increase in prison population on account of convictions under the Defence of India Rules; to the opening of the Alipuram Jail at Bellary in February 1941; and to larger expenditure under jail manufactures owing to the increase in the price of raw materials and a larger demand for jail-made articles.

**Police.—Expenditure** was Rs. 169·53 (Rs. 163·25) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 6·28 lakhs was due mainly to temporary additional establishments sanctioned on account of the war; the formation of a Special Emergency Force and the enrolment of temporary additional companies in the Malabar Special Police; the supply of clothing to Civic Guards; the increase in the price of articles of clothing and equipment; and the increase in expenditure on feeding and transport of Police parties owing to communal disturbances.

**Education.—Expenditure** was Rs. 279·03 (Rs. 263·57) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 15·46 lakhs occurred mainly under Secondary, Rs. 1·20 lakhs, and Primary Education, Rs. 14·21 lakhs. The increase under "Secondary Education" was due to payment of larger grants to secondary schools, under the control of local bodies and under private management, for buildings, equipment and playgrounds and to the opening of a Government Secondary School for Mappilla girls at Tirur. The increase under "Primary Education" was due to a more liberal distribution of teaching grants to elementary schools under private management, to the payment of grants to such schools for the introduction of pre-vocational subjects and to larger expenditure under boarding grants on account of the increase in the number of eligible pupils.

**Medical.—The increase** of Rs. 4·12 lakhs under this head was due mainly to the increase in the price of medicines, surgical appliances, other hospital equipment and of food owing to war conditions; the opening of new wards in certain Government hospitals; the increase in the number of patients admitted into Government hospitals; the employment of additional menial staff in Government hospitals in the mufassal; grants for additional rural dispensaries; and grants for the employment of midwives in existing rural dispensaries.

**Public Health.—Expenditure** was Rs. 35·63 (Rs. 27·30) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 8·33 lakhs was due mainly to a contribution

of Rs. 10 lakhs made in 1940–41 to the fund for the development of rural water-supply.

**Industries.**—The **expenditure** under this head in 1940–41 was Rs. 39·33 (Rs. 26·00) lakhs. The **increase** of Rs. 13·33 lakhs was due mainly to the purchase in 1940–41 of Java bark and quinine sulphate for reserve stocks to meet the normal annual requirements for the next four years as a precautionary measure against the possible interruption of imports due to war conditions.

**Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.**—The **increase** of Rs. 2·81 lakhs was due to the change in the rates of interest.

**Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes and met out of Revenue.**—The **expenditure** of Rs. 13·50 lakhs in 1940–41 under this head represents the amount transferred to the Revenue Account of a portion of the capital outlay on electricity schemes, owing to the availabilty of surplus funds in the Revenue Account.

**Stationery and Printing.**—The **increase** of Rs. 7·92 lakhs was due mainly to the rise in the price of paper and other stationery articles and of printing and binding materials on account of the war; and to the special purchase of stationery articles to provide a reserve stock.

**Miscellaneous.**—The **increase** of Rs. 4·24 lakhs was due to the arrear payments on account of the guarantee for the Mecheri-Mettur branch railway line for 1938–39 and 1939–40; to compensation to local bodies under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, for 1939–40; and to the debit to this head of the expenditure on the Madras Provincial War Committee and District War Committees and their sub-committees.

**Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues.**—The **expenditure** under this head in 1940–41 represents payment from current revenues of the net expenditure on the commutation of pensions.

**Transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund.**—The amount shown under this head represents the surplus yield of the new Commercial Taxes levied from 1939–40, after meeting the cost of prohibition.

**Excise.**—The **decrease** of Rs. 2·16 lakhs was due to smaller expenditure on the pay of officers and establishments on account of the operation of the revised scales of pay introduced in 1938 and to the smaller quantity of opium purchased.

**Forest.**—The **decrease** of Rs. 1·19 lakhs in the expenditure was due mainly to smaller expenditure on the pay of officers and establishments on account of retirement or deputation to military duty or foreign service of senior officers and the appointment of junior officers in their places.

**Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.**—The **decrease** of Rs. 3·35 lakhs was due mainly to smaller payments of compensation to local bodies under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, owing to the decrease in receipts under the Act.

**Irrigation (other Revenue Expenditure).**—The **decrease** of Rs. 2·09 lakhs was due mainly to smaller expenditure on minor irrigation works and to restriction of expenditure on new works on account of the war.

**General Administration.**—The **expenditure** under this head in 1940–41 was Rs. 269·30 (Rs. 275·26) lakhs. The **decrease** of Rs. 5·96 lakhs was due mainly to the suspension of pay of members of the Legislature with effect from the 1st July 1940 and to the fact that there were no meetings of, and no by-elections to, the Legislature. There was also smaller expenditure on the Secretariat staff of His Excellency the Governor as the post of the Governor's Secretary was held in abeyance.

**Civil Works.**—The **decrease** of Rs. 6·53 lakhs in the expenditure was due to restricted expenditure as a measure of war economy.

**Famine.**—The **decrease** of Rs. 17·36 lakhs in expenditure was due to the fact that no famine relief operations were undertaken.

**Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.**—There was a **decrease** of Rs. 2·63 lakhs in expenditure. In 1939–40 the repayment of the entire balance of the commuted value of pensions debited to Capital in 1938–39 was adjusted under this head. The absence of such a large adjustment in 1940–41 mainly accounts for the decrease in the expenditure in 1940–41.

## Capital Expenditure

**Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works.**—There was a **decrease** in expenditure of Rs. 1·42 lakhs due mainly to smaller outlay on new capital works.

**Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.**—The **decrease** of Rs. 25·78 lakhs was the result of a fall in expenditure on works connected with the Pykara and Mettur Hydro-Electric Schemes due to the completion in 1939–40 of the major portion of the works relating to the payment. This decrease was partly offset by the increase in expenditure on the Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Project and the Cocanada Thermal Station.

**Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.**—The **decrease** of Rs. 4·14 lakhs was due to restricted expenditure as a measure of war economy.

**Payment of Commuted Value of Pensions.**—All payments for the commutation of pensions, whether made in England or in India, including payments to the Central Government in commutation of the Provincial share of the pensions of military officers such as those belonging to the Indian Medical Service and the Indian Medical Department, and of the Provincial share of divided pensions of other Government servants who draw their first pension from a Central treasury are brought to account in the first instance under the head " 83. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions ", which is a capital head outside the revenue account. At the end of the year such portion of the expenditure recorded under this

head as the Government may decide to charge against current revenues is transferred to the revenue account under the capital major head " 55. A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues". The net amount debited under the head " 83. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions " after deducing from it the recoveries from the Central Government of the commuted value of that Government's share of the pensions of officers who had served under both Governments, and whose first pension is drawn from a Provincial treasury, is repaid from revenue either in a lump sum or by a system of equated payments, spread over a period not exceeding fifteen years, which include interest on the capital invested. The equated payments in respect of the amount paid by way of commutation in each year begin from the following year. The rate of interest to be used in calculating them is fixed with due regard to the principle that the interest portion of the equated payments should approximate closely to the actual interest charges paid on any sums borrowed for the purpose.

Owing to the improvement in the revenue position the Government decided that the full amount of the expenditure of Rs. 10·85 lakhs incurred in 1938–39 should be written back to Revenue. The net minus expenditure in 1939–40 was due to this adjustment. The absence of such a large adjustment accounts for the decrease in the minus expenditure 1940–41.

## Assets and Liabilities

The Madras Presidency owned **assets** valued at Rs. 36,93·00 (Rs. 34,55·06) lakhs including Rs. 88·08 (Rs. 77·22) lakhs of securities held in the Famine Relief Fund, the Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Special Reserve Fund of Electricity Systems; its **liabilities** amounted to Rs. 23,06·39 (Rs. 21,46·59) lakhs on the 31st March 1941.

The **chief assets** were remunerative irrigation and electricity works, Rs. 20,98·90 (Rs. 20,39·50) lakhs; outstanding loans due to the Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc., Rs. 531·97 (Rs. 5,42·86) lakhs; unproductive irrigation and navigation works, Rs. 4,66·36 (Rs. 4,65·78) lakhs; capital outlay on civil works, Rs. 1,26·45 (Rs. 1,15·63) lakhs; and capital outlay on cinchona plantations and industries, Rs. 32·78 (Rs. 22·62) lakhs. In addition, on the 31st March 1941, there was a closing balance of Rs. 53·73 (Rs. 1,34·48) lakhs in cash and Rs. 2,94·48 (Rs. 54·77) lakhs temporarily invested in securities of the Central Government.

The **chief liabilities** were the consolidated loan to be repaid to the Central Government, Rs. 7,32·33 (Rs. 7,38·46) lakhs; the loans raised in the open market from 1937–38, Rs. 5,20·28 (Rs. 4,58·46) lakhs; the balances in the State Provident Funds, Rs. 4,21·02 (Rs. 4,06·26) lakhs; the balances of the Loans Sinking Funds, Rs. 15·51 (Rs. 8·47) lakhs; the balances of the Reserve Funds, Rs. 1,96·87 (Rs. 1,18·29) lakhs; and other debt deposits, advances and remittances, Rs. 4,20·38 (Rs. 4,16·66) lakhs.

## Provincial Borrowing

A loan of Rs. 70 lakhs was raised by public subscription in 1940–41. The loan bears interest at 3 per cent per annum on the face value and the issue price was Rs. 95. It is repayable at par in 1952. This was the fourth loan raised by the Madras Government in the open market.

## Loans and Advances

The total balances outstanding under "Loans and Advances" by the Provincial Government, including loans to local bodies for railway construction, amounted to Rs. 542·15 lakhs at the beginning of the year and Rs. 531·52 lakhs at the end of the year.

The loans advanced to the Madras Corporation in 1940–41 amounted to Rs. 6·54 lakhs. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of roads and bridges and similar purposes amounted to Rs. 16·53 lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 1·53 lakhs.

Advances to cultivators amounting to Rs. 8·13 (Rs. 19·41) lakhs were disbursed.

A sum of Rs. 0·75 lakh was advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act. Loans to Kallar Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 0·40 lakh and loans to Co-operative Building Societies and Co-operative Sales Societies to Rs. 0·77 lakh. A sum of Rs. 51·65 lakhs was advanced to the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.

## Famine Relief Fund

The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, provides for the establishment and maintenance of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The Fund, constituted under the Devolution Rules, was wound up and its closing balance formed the nucleus of the new Fund and was invested in securities of the Government of India.

The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1·49 lakhs and the market value of the securities held in the Fund on the 31st March 1940 was Rs. 60·54 lakhs, while the purchase price of the securities was Rs. 62·49 lakhs. The receipts of the Fund amounted to Rs. 2·52 lakhs consisting of interest receipts, Rs. 2·19 lakhs, and recoveries of famine expenditure, Rs. 0·34 lakh. There was no expenditure from the Fund during the year. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 3·93 lakhs and the market value of securities held in the Fund on the 31st March 1940 was Rs. 60·81 lakhs. The total assets of the Fund at the end of the year including the cash balance amounted to Rs. 64·74 lakhs.

## Special Funds

The table below gives a summary of the transactions in 1940–41 of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Provincial Government and of the University Fee Funds of the three Universities in the Presidency.

## *Statement of the Transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year* 1940–41

| Name of fund. | Opening balance. Cash. | Opening balance. Government securities (face value). | Receipts. Ordinary receipts. | Receipts. Loans repaid. | Receipts. Total of columns (4) and (5). | Receipts. Sale of securities. | Receipts. Face value of securities. | Receipts. Total of columns (6) and (7). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Minor Ports Fund .. .. | 5,79,633 10 11 | 18,65,500 0 0 | 66,049 10 0 | 20,696 0 0 | 86,745 10 0 | 3,05,800 0 0 | 3,33,000 0 0 | 3,92,545 10 0 |
| Minor Pilotage Funds .. .. | 3,711 8 1 | 1,90,500 0 0 | 13,687 13 0 | .. | 13,687 13 0 | .. | 5,000 0 0 | 13,687 13 0 |
| Tuticorin Port Fund .. .. | 67,441 11 2 | 2,05,300 0 0 | 68,084 14 3 | .. | 68,084 14 3 | .. | 56,200 0 0 | 68,084 14 3 |
| Tuticorin Port Trust Fund .. | 2,44,665 2 9 | 5,40,700 0 0 | 3,08,853 11 6 | .. | 3,08,853 11 6 | 700 0 0 | 2,16,600 0 0 | 3,09,553 11 6 |
| Landing and Shipping Dues Funds .. .. .. .. | 4,44,156 0 8 | 22,71,860 0 0 | 6,09,871 1 5 | † 31,000 0 0 | 6,40,874 1 5 | 3,60,148 0 3 | 7,100 0 0 | 10,01,022 1 8 |
| Madras University Fee Fund .. | 3,92,816 3 11 | * 20,00,300 0 0 | 6,00,264 7 4 | .. | 6,00,264 7 4 | * 3,63,200 0 0 | 49,700 0 0 | 6,00,264 7 4 |
| Andhra University Fee Fund .. | 9,771 10 0 | ‡ .. | 2,16,949 1 3 | .. | 2,16,949 1 3 | .. | 65,550 0 0 | 2,16,949 1 3 |
| Annamalai University Fee Fund. | 25,743 4 4 | * 3,79,100 0 0 | 3,96,083 9 4 | .. | 3,96,083 9 4 | * 25,000 0 0 | 1,34,300 0 0 | 4,21,083 9 4 |

| Name of fund. | Charges. Ordinary charges. | Charges. Loans repaid. | Charges. Total of columns (10) and (11). | Charges. Purchase of securities. | Charges. Face value of securities. | Charges. Total of columns (12) and (13). | Closing balance. Cash. | Closing balance. Securities face value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. |
| Minor Ports Fund .. .. | 1,87,131 6 3 | 31,000 0 0 | 2,18,131 6 3 | 3,32,340 9 2 | 3,05,800 0 0 | 5,50,471 15 5 | 4,21,707 5 6 | 18,92,700 0 0 |
| Minor Pilotage Funds .. .. | 6,718 5 3 | .. | 6,718 5 3 | 4,907 9 8 | .. | 11,625 14 11 | 5,773 6 2 | 1,95,500 0 0 |
| Tuticorin Port Fund .. .. | 66,651 7 0 | .. | 66,651 7 0 | 55,306 11 0 | .. | 1,21,958 2 0 | 13,568 7 5 | 2,61,500 0 0 |
| Tuticorin Port Trust Fund .. | 2,09,001 11 4 | .. | 2,09,001 11 4 | 2,07,998 15 3 | 700 0 0 | 4,17,000 10 7 | 1,37,218 3 8 | 7,56,600 0 0 |
| Landing and Shipping Dues Funds .. .. .. .. | 7,41,996 9 2 | 20,696 0 0 | 7,62,692 9 2 | 6,951 11 10 | 3,34,960 0 0 | 7,69,644 5 0 | 6,75,533 13 4 | 19,44,000 0 0 |
| Madras University Fee Fund .. | 5,64,324 4 5 | .. | 5,64,324 4 5 | 48,200 0 0 | .. | 6,12,524 4 5 | 3,80,556 6 10 | *20,50,000 0 0 |
| Andhra University Fee Fund .. | 2,16,256 2 3 | .. | 2,16,256 2 3 | .. | * 65,550 0 0 | 2,16,256 2 3 | ; 10,464 9 0 | .. |
| Annamalai University Fee Fund. | 4,14,745 12 7 | .. | 4,14,745 12 7 | .. | * 53,800 0 0 | 4,14,745 12 7 | 32,081 1 1 | * 4,59,600 0 0 |

* These figures were furnished by the Registrars of the Universities.

† Represents "Loans received."

‡ The "nil" figure shown in column (3) above as against the figure of Rs. 50,62,739–11–0 shown in column (13) of the statement for 1939–40 sent last year is stated to be due to the fact that no amount in securities as such is maintained in the Fee Fund account, but that transactions of other accounts, which pass through the Fee Fund account, are adjusted then and there, keeping a minimum cash balance only in the Fee Fund account. This also accounts for the "nil" figure in column (17) above.

## Central Revenues—Income-tax

**Administrative Changes.**—Part II of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1939, came into force on the 25th January 1941 and the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal took up its functions. The Calcutta Bench of the Appellate Tribunal heard appeals against orders of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners in this Presidency.

The administration of the Excess Profit Tax Act was entrusted to this Department and two special circles were created for the assessment of the Excess Profit Tax cases. The Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Central Range, Madras, was appointed as Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Excess Profit Tax.

**Trade Conditions.**—Most of the assessments for 1940–41 were made on the figures for the year 1939–40. For the first half of that year trade was steady in spite of the international situation, but with the outbreak of war there was a general rise in the price of all commodities. Action was taken by the Government to control the price of foodstuffs, but not before there had been opportunity for profiteering. And in spite of Government control, the upward turn of prices enabled merchants to make good profits. **Agriculture** generally had a spell of prosperity and the trade in **rice** was particularly favourable due to the decline in the import of rice from Burma and Indo-China. **Tobacco** merchants made good profits but at the close of the year were affected by the lack of shipping space. **Groundnut** and **cotton** were also in good demand but exporters felt the loss of foreign markets. The **tea** industry flourished as most of the tea required by the British Ministry of Food was bought in India at very favourable prices. Good profits were made in the **timber** trade as the Government bought large quantities for war purposes. **Skins** and **hides,** one of the main sources of revenue in the Presidency, at first showed a sharp rise, but later the situation became serious due to the closure of foreign markets and the lack of shipping. Merchants in **piecegoods, hardware, paper, medicines** and **dye-stuff** reaped abnormal profits. The initial rise of dye-stuffs to nearly 30 times the normal price was followed by an equally rapid drop two months later when prices fell by 50 per cent. The **coffee, coconut, pepper** and **cardamom** trades were not remunerative. Good trade conditions especially with regard to rice in Burma and to rubber in the Malay States were reflected in the substantially increased assessments on the Nattukottai Chetties who had acquired extensive lands in these countries. **Industry** also flourished. Some of the **cotton spinning** and **weaving** companies engaged in war contracts were allowed to make unjustifiably large profits. The **handloom** industry and merchants dealing in **hand-woven** and **dyed cloths** prospered. **Jute mills, sugar factories** and

**rice mills** also flourished. The **mica trade** lost its main market, Germany, but this loss was more than balanced by the increased demand from America, Japan and other countries. The **match** industry, including the small-scale cottage industry, had a prosperous year. The production of **cinema films** was not as remunerative as in previous years ; and an additional tax of 4 annas per gallon on arrack reduced the profits of the **distilleries.**

**Financial Results.**—Of the 55,972 (57,290) persons in the register of assessees only 34,048 (31,998) were found to be taxable. The **net demand** deducting refunds was Rs. 136·59 lakhs (Rs. 136·71 lakhs) under **Income-tax** and Rs. 50·74 lakhs (Rs. 38·57 lakhs) under **Super-tax,** including Corporation Tax. This increase was due to the lowering of the limit of income exempted from Super-tax. **Net collections** were Rs. 130·12 lakhs (Rs. 130·27) under **Income-tax** and Rs. 37·18 lakhs (Rs. 34·33) under **Super-tax.** The **surcharge on Income-tax and Super-tax** imposed by the Indian Finance Act, 1940, resulted in a further demand of Rs. 13·18 lakhs. **Refunds** under Income-tax and Super-tax were Rs. 16·86 lakhs (Rs. 16·40 lakhs) and Rs. 2·09 lakhs (Rs. 0·34 lakhs) respectively. Expenditure was Rs. 11·88 lakhs (Rs. 11·53 lakhs).

## Customs

The **total revenue** collected at the various ports of the Presidency was Rs. 580·29 (Rs. 663·39) lakhs. **Import duty** accounted for Rs. 564·19 (Rs. 647·60) lakhs and **export duty** for Rs. 9·33 (Rs. 4·37) lakhs, of which Rs. 4·05 lakhs represented the Agricultural Produce Cess.

The **total expenditure** of the Customs Department throughout the Presidency, inclusive of the contributions to the Travancore and Cochin Durbars, was Rs. 56·43 (Rs. 48·13) lakhs.

Three thousand four hundred and fifty-six (5,685) offences were dealt with by the Department; 181 (250) were infringements of the Merchandise Marks Act; 1,758 (1,397) of the Sea Customs Act; and 1,517 (4,038) of the Land Customs Act.

## Salt

The Madras Salt Department continued to administer the Land Customs, Sea Customs (Outports) and Central Excise Revenue.

On orders of the Central Board of Revenue, administration reports of the Salt Departments have been discontinued for the duration of the war.

# CHAPTER V—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

## Police

**Cognizable offences** increased by 1·3 per cent and **grave crime** by 4·8 per cent. The increase in crime is ascribed to the insufficient rainfall during the south-west monsoon, the increase in the price of food-grains and the continued poor agricultural economic conditions. **Detection** of cognizable offences improved by 3·6 per cent and of grave crime by 4·2 per cent. With the exception of the "Protest Day" riots in Malabar, peace was generally well maintained. **Communal tension** was on the increase, but careful precautions prevented any serious incidents. **Labour disputes** decreased. **Political** activities were dealt with under the Defence of India Rules. **Civic Guards** were enrolled. A **Special Emergency Force** was formed and additional companies were sanctioned for the **Malabar Special Police.**

### Police Force

**Strength and Cost.**—The total **strength** of the permanent force, excluding the Malabar Special Police on the last day of the year was 27,003 (27,023), a ratio of 0·6 per thousand persons. The total **cost** of the Department was Rs. 165·35 (Rs. 159·37) lakhs. The formation of two Special Emergency Forces and the addition of companies to the Malabar Special Police contributed to the increase in expenditure.

**Recruits and Training.**—At the end of the year there were 100 vacancies, which were filled without difficulty. The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, for officers, and the Central Recruits' Schools for constables at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore continued to work satisfactorily; the school at Vizianagram, re-opened in November 1939, was closed in July 1940. The number of illiterate constables fell to 381 (470).

**Conduct.**—The percentage of **blackmarks** to the actual strength of the constabulary was 12·8 (10·8). Seventy (88) men were dismissed. Thirty-four (27) subordinate officers and men were punished by criminal courts.

**Rewards.**—The number of rewards to private individuals in the Madras City and the Districts rose to 611 (390) and 8,860 (7,891) respectively.

### Crime

True **cognizable crime,** excluding offences under special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code increased by 1·3 per cent to 46,371 (45,795); and **grave crime** increased by 4·8 per cent to 32,100 (30,617), a record figure for the last 15 years. Increase in crime was recorded in 12 Districts,

the most remarkable being an increase of 95·8 per cent in the Trichinopoly Railway Police District, which is explained by the large number of doubtful cases, in which there was no chance of detection, such as shortage of goods carried by the railway, being registered as crimes. There were also increases of 31·5 per cent and 29·2 per cent in the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly Districts, ascribed to petty thefts by the labourers of the Aruvankadu Cordite Factory in the former and to Marava activities in the latter. In the remaining 15 Districts and in the Madras City there was a decrease in crime, the most noticeable being a drop of 18·4 per cent and 18·2 per cent in Chittoor and Kurnool.

The number of cases under special and local laws was 82,704 (64,323), an increase of 28·6 per cent, and for nuisance offences 264,234 (241,427), an increase of 9·4 per cent.

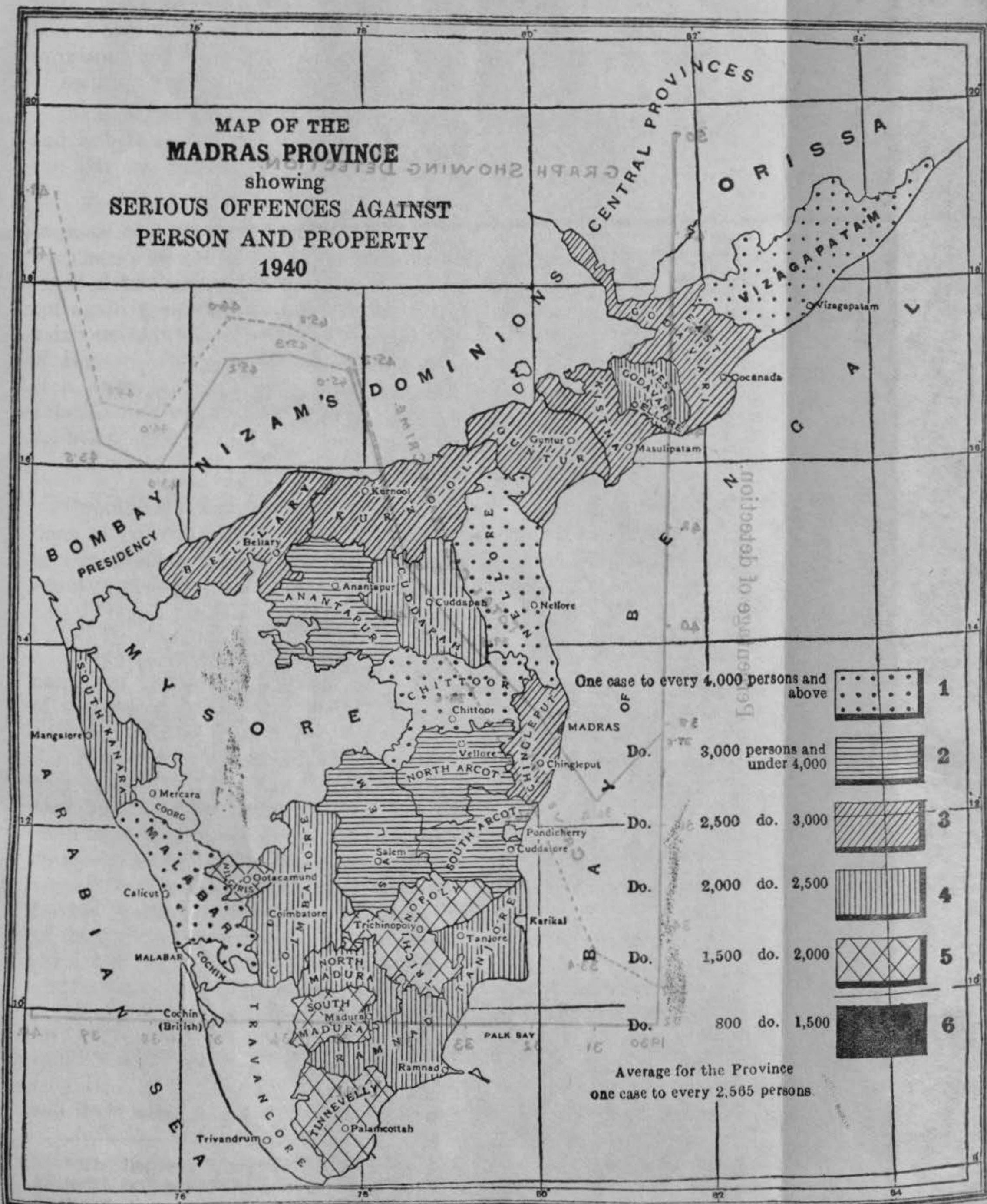
With regard to **grave crime,** there was an increase in **murder** of 6·3 per cent to 1,226 (1,153) cases; in **robbery** of 9·2 per cent to 584 (535) cases; and in **ordinary theft** of 7·9 per cent to 19,282 (17,877) cases. In **dacoity** there was a decrease of 25·6 per cent to 116 (156) cases. Twenty-eight (15) deaths were treated as **justifiable homicide**. Of these, 15 (5) were caused by the police in the execution of their duty.

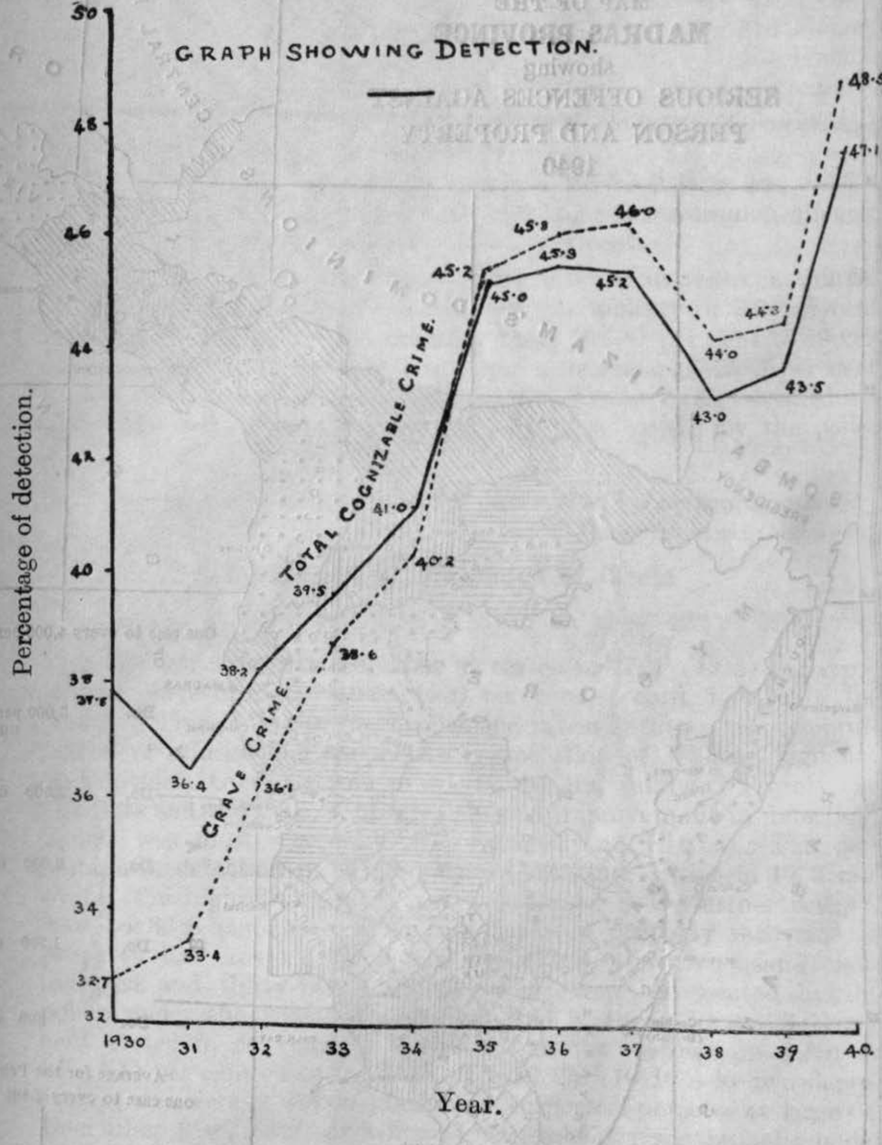
The map on the opposite page shows the incidence of crime.

## Detection and Prevention of Crime

A graph showing detection is given on page 42.

Detection of **cognizable crime** increased to 47·1 (43·5) per cent, and of grave crime to 48·5 (44·3) per cent, record figures for the decade. This is due to more scientific investigation, closer co-ordination of efforts, and the better co-operation of Village Vigilance Committees, Civic Guards and the general public. Twenty-one Districts and the City of Madras showed improvement in detection, which was most noticeable in Kurnool and Kistna. The percentage of **detection** in cases of **house-breaking,** which in 1939 was by far the highest in India, again improved by a further 6·2 per cent to 38·8 per cent. The percentage of **property recovered** to property lost rose to 30·9 (29·8). Twenty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (19,975) cases were prosecuted by the police under the Indian Penal Code and of these 78·0 (76·1) per cent ended in conviction. Investigation was refused in 2,301 or 4·7 (4·1) per cent cases. There were 10,176 (10,184) known depredators, receivers of stolen goods and suspected persons at large on December 31st, 1939, of whom 7,029 (6,655) were brought under **surveillance** during the year. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-two (2,155) persons received **enhanced punishment** under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code; 707 (683) convicts were ordered to **notify their residence** under section 565 of the Criminal


MAP OF THE
MADRAS PROVINCE
showing
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON AND PROPERTY
1940
CENTRAL PROVINCES
ORISSA
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MYSORE
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
VIZAGAPATAM
EAST GODAVARI
WEST GODAVARI
KISTNA
GUNTUR
KURNOOL
BELLARY
ANANTAPUR
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
CHITTOOR
CHINGLEPUT
NORTH ARCOT
SOUTH ARCOT
SALEM
COIMBATORE
NILGIRIS
MALABAR
SOUTH KANARA
COORG
COCHIN
TRAVANCORE
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
NORTH MADURA
SOUTH MADURA
RAMNAD
TINNEVELLY
Vizagapatam
Cocanada
Ellore
Masulipatam
Guntur
Kurnool
Bellary
Anantapur
Cuddapah
Nellore
Chittoor
MADRAS
Vellore
Chingleput
Pondicherry
Cuddalore
Salem
Mangalore
Mercara
Calicut
Ootacamund
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Tanjore
Karikal
Cochin (British)
Madura
Ramnad
Palamcottah
Trivandrum
PALK BAY
One case to every 4,000 persons and above 1
Do. 3,000 persons and under 4,000 2
Do. 2,500 do. 3,000 3
Do. 2,000 do. 2,500 4
Do. 1,500 do. 2,000 5
Do. 800 do. 1,500 6
Average for the Province one case to every 2,565 persons


GRAPH SHOWING DETECTION.
Percentage of detection.
Year.
TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME.
GRAVE CRIME.
50
48
46
44
42
40
38
36
34
32
1930
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40.
37·8
36·4
38·2
39·5
41·0
45·0
45·3
45·2
43·0
43·5
47·1
32·7
33·4
36·1
38·6
40·2
45·2
45·8
46·0
44·0
44·3
48·5

Procedure Code; 2,339 (1,965) persons were put up before Magistrates under the security sections, and, of these, 1,557 (1,274) were bound over to be of good behaviour and 982 (863) were sentenced to imprisonment for failure to furnish security. The average amount of security was Rs. 199 (Rs. 203).

The experimental scheme to replace Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors by Assistant Public Prosecutors recruited from the Bar was continued in 5 selected Districts.

### Labour Disputes

There were * 23 (31) strikes. In a few places the strikers resorted to obstructive picketing. The factory workers at Samalkot again gave trouble for the greater part of the year and killed a labour-contractor who was supplying new workmen. A party of Reserve Police was stationed in the area. About 700 workers of a Jute Mill at Ellore were on strike for six months. Two detachments of the Presidency General Reserve were sent to maintain order.

### Communal Disturbance

Communal tension was on the increase, but careful precautions at critical periods such as Dasara and Muhurram, especially in the Madras City, Vellore, Ambur and Nellore, averted any serious incidents.

### Agrarian Movements

Disputes between the villagers and the Zamindar of Kalipatnam over the occupancy right of lands necessitated the stationing of a party of the Armed Reserve in the village; a threatening situation arising from the dispute between the ryots and the Jagirdar of the Vinjamur Estate over the free grazing, and cutting of fuel, in the estate forest was averted by action under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code; some Arava Malas charged with removing wood from the Venkatagiri Zamin forest made preparations to defy the zamin authorities. The leaders were bound over under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and no further disturbance occurred.

### Traffic

On April 1, 1940, the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, came into full operation, excluding Chapter VIII which deals with insurance against third party risks and which will not come into effect till July 1st, 1943. The Act provides for the control of motor vehicles and their users in general and establishes throughout British India

*** The discrepancy between these figures and the figures given in the section on Factories and Industrial Labour is explained in the footnote to the section on Factories.**

a system of licensing the use of transport vehicles. A similar system had been in force in this Presidency from 1st April 1938, under the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1938.

At the end of the year there were 20,688 (24,447) motor vehicles in use, including 1,651 (1,567) vehicles registered during the year. There were 1,247 (953) accidents and 253 (194) deaths due to motor vehicles.

### Prohibition Act

Prohibition was continued in Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot. Public interest in prohibition continued to decline. One thousand one hundred and ninety-five (1,200) true cases were charged in the Salem District; 614 (194) in North Arcot; 521 (501) in Chittoor; and 447 (195) in the Cuddapah District.

### Miscellaneous

**Criminal Investigation Department.**—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department successfully investigated a number of important and complicated cases, and co-operated with the District Police when its services were required. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau co-ordinated the efforts of the District Intelligence Bureaus.

**Finger-Print Bureau.**—Twenty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-one (16,463) **finger-print slips** were received, bringing the total on record to 304,187. Twenty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-three (23,550) **search references** were received, of which 4,313 (5,692) came from outside the Presidency. Five thousand four hundred and seventy or 29·8 (29·4) per cent were traced. **Expert evidence** was given in 242 (342) cases and **expert opinion** in 233 (266) cases.

**Shorthand Bureau.**—The shorthand staff of 2 inspectors and 39 sub-inspectors attended 104 (57) conferences and 1,117 (1,486) labour and other meetings.

**Armed Reserves.**—The Armed Reserves and the Presidency General Reserve were maintained up to strength and all the Reserves were mobilized during the year. A temporary Special Emergency Force of 2 companies of 5 platoons each, officered by two Assistant Superintendents of Police, was formed. One company was stationed at Vizianagram and the other at Pallavaram.

**The Malabar Special Police.**—The total **strength** of the Force was considerably increased by the addition of officers, non-commissioned officers and men. Two Indian officers and 3 non-commissioned officers attended instructional courses at the Small Arms School, Saugor, and at the Army Signal School, Poona.

**Railway Police.**—The jurisdiction of the Madras Railway Police District decreased by 27 miles; the jurisdiction of the Trichinopoly Railway Police District decreased by 131 miles to 2,379 miles.

Thefts increased to 844 (482). The increase is due to the registration in the Trichinopoly Railway Police District of a large number of cases which would, in the ordinary way, have been treated as shortages. There were 6 (15) attempts to wreck or damage trains. Five hundred and twenty-eight (462) persons were run over, and killed, by trains, of whom 129 (122) committed suicide; the other victims were casual trespassers.

**Port Police.**—The Port Police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore worked satisfactorily.

**Village Police and Village Vigilance Committees.**—Village officers and talaiyaris co-operated satisfactorily with the Police. The 19,950 (21,439) Village Vigilance Committees in the Presidency gave useful assistance to the police in most Districts, but in some factious localities a few undesirable committees had to be abolished. Village Vigilance Committee members were responsible for the arrest and the recovery of property in 876 (1,015) cases under the Indian Penal Code and in 286 (327) cases of cattle theft, and for the arrest of many bad characters, warrantees and criminal tribe members who had gone out of view.

## Civic Guards

Civic Guards, in aid of the police, were organized throughout the Presidency. They were raised on a voluntary basis and organized in groups of 10 under a Commander. The sanctioned strength was 1,165 Commanders and 11,650 members. At the end of the year 702 Commanders and 6,936 members had been enrolled. They have been trained in squad drill, lathi drill, first-aid and elementary law and police regulations. They have been employed in routine work.

## Madras City Police

The **sanctioned strength** on 31st December 1940 was 2,305. Three hundred and nine **recruits** were enlisted. The **cost** of the Force rose to Rs. 15,01,988 (Rs. 14,97,630). The **health** of the Force deteriorated and the daily average attendance at the City Police Dispensary was 62·02 (56·72). There was an epidemic of dysentery during the last quarter of the year.

**Armed Reserve.**—The Armed Reserve had a year of strenuous work as additional duties were thrown on it owing to the war.

**Crime.**—The total number of true **cognizable crimes** under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisance cases, was 4,001 (4,145) and **grave crime** 3,222 (3,234). The percentage of **detection** was 40 (33). There were 18 (7) cases of murder; 3 (2) of dacoity; 9 (7) of robbery; 351 (386) of **house-breaking;** and 2,805 (2,756) cases of theft. 15·7 (15·1) per cent of the property stolen was

recovered. Nuisances and offences against special and local laws increased to 123,394 (104,819).

**Traffic.**—The Traffic Department was re-organized and the staff increased. Six hundred and ninety-four (1,264) motor vehicles were registered, of which 574 (984) were private cars. One thousand and thirty-eight persons were injured in accidents and 30 (33) were killed, of whom 19 were pedestrians.

## Criminal Tribes

### Kallar Reclamation

Kallar reclamation in the Madura and Ramnad Districts followed the usual lines, and was comprehensive in the former and confined to educational work in two schools in the latter. The posts of Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police in Kallar Reclamation work in Madura North and Madura South were amalgamated. Taluk Kallar Advisory Committees were abolished and Divisional Advisory Committees were formed in their place. **Kallar crime** fell to 118 (190) cases in Madura North and to 212 (268) cases in Madura South. The decrease in crime is attributed to better economic conditions and more rigorous control.

As in the previous year, there were 256 complete **elementary schools** for Kallars in the Madura District and 2 in the Ramnad District with a total **strength** of 15,041 (14,745). Attendance was satisfactory. One hundred and eighty-three ordinary scholarships to high schools, 9 industrial scholarships and 10 residential scholarships were granted from the Labour Department budget.

One hundred and two (42) acres of land were assigned to Kallars for cultivation. A sum of Rs. 980 (Rs. 2,100) was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

At the end of the year there were 266 **Kallar Co-operative Societies** including two Supervising Unions, one sale Society and one Labour Union, with a total **membership** of 13,487.

The number of **registered Kallars** at the end of the year was 27,583 (27,805), of whom 6,705 (6,773) were liable to report at intervals under section 10 (1) (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act; but exemptions were granted in 5,512 (5,887) of these cases. Panchayats continued on the whole to help the police in the detection and prevention of Kallar crime.

### Koravar Reclamation

Koravar reclamation was continued in the Salem District. Four reclamation schools and two boarding homes were maintained. Boarding grants were given to seven Koravar pupils.

### Yenadi Reclamation

Yenadi reclamation was started in the Chittoor District in 1939. It is under the control of the District Magistrate and in the direct charge of the District Superintendent of Police assisted by an Inspector. There are 115 Yenadi colonies with a total population of 7,848. Efforts to amalgamate these 115 small colonies into 8 selected large centres failed owing to counter-efforts of the other villagers who were frightened of losing cheap Yenadi labour, and to the difficulty of finding sufficient suitable land. The scheme was therefore dropped, and it was decided that intensive reclamation work should be done wherever the Yenadis have facilities for cultivation and other remunerative labour.

Seven hundred acres of land were acquired from zamindars and proprietors on easy terms of assessment for agricultural operations and a sum of Rs. 1,064 was sanctioned for the acquisition of sites for colonies. Two schools for Yenadi children were opened and the average attendance was 29 and 30. Two private schools were attended by some 40 Yenadi children.

### Settlements

There continued to be five settlements for criminal tribes managed by the Government and one managed by the Salvation Army. The population of the settlements was 1,242 (1,178). Agriculture continued to be the main occupation and weaving, carpentry and sandal-making subsidiary occupations. A school was maintained at each settlement and attendance was compulsory for children of school-going age.

## Criminal Justice

### Courts

On the 31st December 1940 there were 793 Criminal Courts in the Presidency, administered by 14 High Court Judges; 29 Sessions Judges; 2 temporary Additional Sessions Judges; 34 Assistant Sessions Judges; 30 District Magistrates; 3 Presidency Magistrates; 94 Subdivisional Magistrates; 1 City First-class Magistrate; 1 Special First-class Magistrate; 480 Subordinate Magistrates; 52 Special Magistrates; and 53 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. There were in addition 220 benches comprised of 1,545 Honorary Magistrates; 592 Village Magistrates' Courts; and 3,730 Panchayat Courts. The most noticeable change was the reduction of Village Magistrates' Courts from 744 to 592.

### Original Cases

The number of cases instituted increased in all except 5 Districts and reached a total figure of 669,537 (591,350). There was an increase of 20,177 cases in the Madras City and of more than

7,000 cases in the Tanjore and Chingleput Districts. The work of the various Courts is shown below :—

| Name of Court. | Disposed of. | | Pending. | | Average duration in days. | | Percentage of convictions. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Village Magistrates' Courts.. | 2,085 | 1,634 | 245 | 229 | .. | .. | 19·61 | 11·66 |
| Panchayat Courts .. .. | 37,224 | 33,713 | 8,162 | 7,960 | .. | .. | 27·97 | 28·38 |
| Other Mufassal Magistrates' Courts— | | | | | | | | |
| District Magistrates .. | 18 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 67 | 28 | 19 | 58 |
| Joint, Deputy and Assistant Magistrates .. | 10,693 | 12,738 | 946 | 1,120 | 32 | 28 | 47 | 59 |
| Sub-Magistrates .. .. | 227,067 | 270,695 | 6,189 | 7,036 | 9 | 8 | 70 | 75 |
| Stipendiary Special Magistrates .. .. | 3,440 | 3,697 | 25 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 96 | 97 |
| Honorary Magistrates sitting singly .. .. | 5,475 | 6,383 | 155 | 155 | 4 | 7 | 90 | 88 |
| Benches of Magistrates .. | 176,911 | 190,100 | 1,770 | 1,973 | 3 | 3 | 89 | 89 |
| Courts of Presidency Magistrates— | | | | | | | | |
| Stipendiary Magistrates. | 4,691 | 5,338 | 205 | 100 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Honorary Magistrates sitting singly .. .. | 18,572 | 19,672 | 342 | 344 | 4 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Benches of Magistrates.. | 110,424 | 129,052 | 41 | 46 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Sessions Courts .. .. | 1,631 | 1,879 | 216 | 188 | 52 | 52 | 47·13 | 45·22 |
| High Court, Criminal Sessions .. .. .. | 28 | 33 | 3 | 2 | 44 | 44 | 54·2 | 54·9 |

## Appeals

**Magistrates' Courts.**—Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine (5,078) appeals were decided and 244 (307) were pending at the end of the year. 30·56 (35·06) per cent of the appeals were successful. The average duration of appeals in District Magistrates' Courts was 27 (24) days and in other First-class Magistrates' Courts 20 (20) days.

**Sessions Courts.**—Two thousand three hundred and forty-four (1,933) appeals were heard and 129 (127) were pending at the end of the year. 24·43 (22·15) per cent of the appeals were successful. The average duration of each appeal was 29 (31) days.

**High Court.**—Nine hundred and thirteen (777) appeals were decided and 138 (118) were left pending. Two hundred and fifty-three cases were by persons concerned in referred trials. In the 620 (565) appeals against conviction by lower Courts, 966 (1,055) persons were concerned. The appeals of 289 (338) persons were rejected *in limine* under section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code ; findings and sentences of lower Courts were upheld in the case of 344 (318) appellants, reduced or otherwise modified in respect of 237 (253) persons, reversed or proceedings quashed with regard to 86 (120) persons, and fresh trial ordered in the case of 10 (26) persons. In the 40 (34) appeals against acquittal by the Government, 106 (107) persons were concerned; orders of acquittal were set aside in the case of 83 (42) persons, modified with regard to 13 (36) persons and confirmed in respect of 10 (29) persons.

## Revision

Eight hundred and eight (816) petitions for revision were presented before District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates

and 8 (8) cases were taken up by Magistrates *suo motu;* 531 (492) petitions were filed in Sessions Courts and 27 (28) cases were taken up *suo motu* by Sessions Judges. There were in all 1,131 (1,178) revision petitions for disposal in the High Court, and the Court disposed of 1,105 (1,135) of the petitions.

## References

The High Court disposed of references under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code with regard to 298 (227) persons sentenced to death in mufassal Sessions Courts. Sentence of death was confirmed in the case of 203 (168) persons, reduced to transportation for life in the case of 57 (18) persons and 38 (41) persons were acquitted. The High Court also disposed of 23 (9) references under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code involving 91 (17) persons; the verdict of the Jury was upheld in the case of 80 (4) persons and set aside in the case of 11 (13) persons.

## Trial by Jury and with Assessors

Of the 1,395 (1,006) persons tried by Jury in the mufassal Sessions Courts, the verdict was accepted against 1,304 (986) persons. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight (2,650) persons were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,370 (1,281) persons, differed from one or more in respect of 1,160 (979) persons and differed from all assessors with regard to 638 (390) persons.

## Punishments

The sentences passed by Courts, other than Village and Panchayat Courts, are shown below:

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Death (confirmed or imposed by the High Court). | 169 | 205 |
| Transportation .. .. .. .. .. | 250 | 319 |
| Penal servitude .. .. .. .. .. | Nil | Nil |
| Rigorous imprisonment .. .. .. .. | 24,437 | 28,383 |
| Simple imprisonment .. .. .. .. | 2,603 | 2,699 |
| Forfeiture of property .. .. .. .. | 57 | 56 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 507,786 | 591,403 |
| Whipping .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 13 |
| Security to keep the peace .. .. .. .. | 1,395 | 1,675 |
| Security for good behaviour .. .. .. | 1,264 | 1,489 |
| Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour .. .. .. .. .. .. | 800 | 1,019 |

The total amount of **fines** imposed was Rs. 16·49 (Rs. 14·04) lakhs, of which Rs. 12·80 (Rs. 11·38) lakhs were realized and Rs. 0·28 (Rs. 0·32) lakh paid as compensation under Section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six (3,406) first offenders were released on probation of good conduct under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Probation of Offenders Act. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days or less was 6,172 (4,879).

Proceedings were taken against 118 (114) persons under Section 563 of the Criminal Procedure Code for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizances and 107 (108) were convicted.

### Juveniles

The number of juveniles convicted rose to 5,891 (4,143), of whom 597 (346) were girls. Eight hundred and eighty-eight (614) were detained in certified schools, 656 (328) were discharged after admonition, and 613 (556) were entrusted to their parents or guardians.

### Miscellaneous

Reported offences under the Indian Penal Code rose to 99,903 (92,452). There were noticeable increases in offences affecting public health; property, particularly theft; and public tranquillity. There were further decreases in offences affecting the human body, particularly hurt; criminal force; and assault. Seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (8,632) complaints were dismissed under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 184 (303) persons were directed under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code to pay compensation.

## Prisons

As in the previous year, there were 9 Central Jails, 2 District Jails, 2 Special Jails, 2 Borstal Schools and 290 Sub-Jails. Owing to the increase in the number of security and political prisoners there was serious overcrowding in the jails. Repairs were started on the Alipuram Jail, so as to ease the strain on the ordinary jails and to segregate political prisoners from the criminal population.

During the year there was a general increase in the average daily number of prisoners of all classes except children, young persons and adolescents. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment increased to 33·37 (32·28) per cent and convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment decreased to 66·60 (67·72) per cent. There was a rise of 17·48 per cent in the number of short-term imprisonments for one month or less. The average ratio of punishments for prison offences to average strength fell slightly to 11·16 (11·62), though the actual number of offences increased by 7·2 per cent. The health of the prisoners was generally good. Two thousand and twenty-six (1,410) persons were convicted under the Prohibition Act and 464 under the Defence of India Act and Rules.

### Prisoners

There were 15,003 (13,172) prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year and 16,895 at the end of the year. The **average daily number** rose to 15,902·68 (14,157·04), of whom 394·95 (351·54) were **women.**

**Health.**—The **average daily number of sick** prisoners fell to 164·08 (176·47). The **death-rate** per thousand rose to 8·04 (6·22).

Of the convicts released, 58·83 (59·70) had gained weight and 5·62 (4·09) lost weight.

**Convicts.**—At the beginning of the year the convict population was 10,845 males and 254 females. Forty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-nine (40,731) males and 3,195 (2,705) females were admitted in the course of the year. The Government released 211 convicts on the recommendation of the Advisory Board and 119 *suo motu*. Two thousand six hundred and seventeen (2,777) convicts were released on appeal; 32,429 (27,964) on the expiry of sentence; and 13,396 (11,026) under the remission rules. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month or less rose to 26,105 (22,221).

**Religions.**—86·92 (87·30) per cent of the convicts admitted during the year were Hindus and Sikhs, 8·63 (8·93) per cent Muslims and 3·02 (2·96) per cent Christians.

**Under-trial Prisoners.**—There were 3,799 (2,546) under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year and 3,852 awaiting trial at the end of the year. The **daily average** rose to 3,679·18 (3,216·18). 38·80 (36·26) per cent of these prisoners were convicted and sentenced and 61·05 (63·63) per cent were released; there were 44 (25) escapes and 17 (15) deaths. The **average period of detention** of prisoners before Sessions Courts was 39·18 (39·78) days and before Magistrates 18·35 (17·57) days.

**Civil Prisoners.**—There were 105 (85) civil prisoners at the beginning of the year and 117 at the end of the year; the **daily average** was 19·22.

**State Prisoners.**—There were no State prisoners. Eighty-seven security prisoners, detained under the Defence of India Rules, were admitted and 76 remained at the end of the year. The daily **average** was 19·22.

**Star Class Prisoners.**—Star class prisoners were as usual housed apart from the other prisoners and allowed certain privileges. There were 219 (260) such prisoners at the beginning of the year; 306 (285) were placed in this class during the year; and 229 (326) were discharged, leaving 296 at the end of the year.

**Special Classification.**—There was one " A " class prisoner at the beginning of the year and 64 (18) were admitted during the year. Of these, 23 were transferred to other jails, 5 were released and 11 were reduced to " B " class. There were 49 (67) " B " class prisoners at the beginning of the year; 423 were received and 229 released or transferred, leaving 193 at the end of the year.

**Habitual Offenders.**—Habitual offenders formed 16·12 (18·20) per cent of the convict population and numbered 2,494 (2,646) at the beginning of the year. Six (1) habitual offenders were awarded corporal punishment, but generally their conduct was satisfactory. The policy with regard to incorrigible criminals is to segregate such criminals in the special jails reserved for them and thereby to prevent the corruption of casual and first offenders. It is, unfortunately, impossible to adhere strictly to this policy when the

accommodation in the special jails is only sufficient for 1,800 and the average number of habitual offenders between 2,600 and 3,000.

**Youthful Offenders.**—Six (6) youthful offenders under 14 years and 22 (33) between 14 and 15 years were committed to jails.

**Invalided Convicts.**—As usual, mental defectives, recovered criminal lunatics and epileptics were concentrated in the Cuddalore District Jail; their number was 45 (49) at the end of the year and the **daily average** 48·25 (46·21). The work of converting the Cuddalore District Jail into a special institution for mentally defective prisoners, Borstal inmates, youthful offenders and children, was started. At the end of the year there were 96 (82) lepers in the Leper Annexes attached to the Central Jails at Trichinopoly and Salem and 32 (61) convicts suffering from Pulmonary tuberculosis in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.

### Escapes and Offences

Nine (13) convicts escaped from intramural, and 9 (11) from extramural, custody; 17 were recaptured, including 2 who had previously escaped. **Prison offences,** including 3 dealt with by criminal courts, increased to 1,354 (1,263) but the ratio of offences to the average strength fell to 11·16 (11·62) per cent. **Corporal punishment** was awarded in 11 (4) cases. The majority of cases were for assaults, but stripes were also given for insolent behaviour to a sub-assistant surgeon and for escaping from the Borstal School, Tanjore.

### Education and Reform

Facilities for education were provided as usual for such convicted prisoners as were capable of benefiting by them and at the beginning of the year there were 1,819 convicts and Borstal boys on the rolls of the schools and 2,095 at the end of the year. Of the 2,097 student-convicts discharged during the year 72·53 per cent had been illiterate on admission and 78·59 were literate on discharge. Training in Ambulance and First Aid was also given to 675 selected convicts and Borstal boys. Religious and moral instruction was provided by Hindu, Muslim and Christian lecturers. All the jails have libraries and during the year a wireless set was installed in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry.

### Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society

Two thousand and eighty-four (1,694) or 4·5 per cent of the discharged prisoners received help in some form from the Society.

### Jail Visitors and Inspections

Official and non-official visitors paid 713 (711) visits to the various jails and Borstal schools. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jail and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.

### Finance and Jail Industries

The **net expenditure** was Rs. 18,93,118 (Rs. 17,05,156), the increase being due to higher establishment and dietary charges; the **cost per head,** however, declined to Rs. 118–14–5 (Rs. 120–7–2). The total **value** of **jail manufactured articles** rose to Rs. 10,14,195 (Rs. 8,85,510) and the percentage of convicts so employed to 38 (36). The value of supplies made to the Police and Medical Departments decreased and those to the Forest, Stationery, Postal and Military Departments increased. The Central Jail, Vellore, showed the largest cash earnings: Rs. 37,960.

## Borstal Schools

**Accommodation and Inmates**—At the end of the year there were 406 boys in the Tanjore Borstal School and 446 in the Palamcottah Borstal School. The total accommodation available in the two schools was 1,161.

**Offences and Punishments.**—The number of offences fell to 63 (94). Of these, 60 (89) were breaches of school discipline and 3 (5) escapes. Punishments were mainly reduction in grade, cuts on the palms, warning and extra drill. The two boys who escaped from the Tanjore School were whipped.

**Education and Reform.**—The general syllabus was unchanged. Literary education up to the V Standard was combined with technical, industrial and physical training, scouting and first-aid work. The " House System " on revised lines was permanently adopted and it is hoped that it will help to create a healthy competitive spirit and *espirit-de-corps*. The " Court of Honour System ", modelled on the English system, was also introduced. The Committee of Visitors met four times at Tanjore and at Palamcottah. Fifty (39) inmates were released on licence.

**Finance.**—The value of articles made in the two Borstal schools was Rs. 19,819 (Rs. 21,550). The total **expenditure** in maintaining the schools was Rs. 1,46,352 (Rs. 1,36,784).

## Certified Schools

**Accommodation and Pupils.**—The six certified schools, of which three are Government schools and three private schools receiving grants from the Government, continued to function satisfactorily. The " House System " on revised lines, modelled on the English system to encourage a corporate spirit and the development of individual personality, was permanently adopted in the Government certified schools after a six months' trial. The results are encouraging.

**Education and Reform.**—The training given in the schools was a combination of elementary education with vocational and physical training. During the year 549 (445) pupils were admitted, of whom 330 (284) were illiterates. All the 391 pupils discharged were literate though 246 of them had been illiterate on admission

Twenty-seven returned to the care of their parents, 162 are employed, 5 joined schools, 44 are unemployed, 2 are behaving indifferently, 7 who were released on licence have had their licences revoked, 5 were reconvicted, 1 was discharged on appeal, 1 died and 41 cannot be traced. Reports on 42 boys have not been received and 54 reports are not yet due.

**Finances.—Expenditure** on the three Government certified schools was Rs. 1,61,956 (Rs. 1,55,382) and grants to the private certified schools Rs. 60,665 (Rs. 60,838).

## Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences

The section on Arms and Sulphur Licences are omitted owing to the war.

The number of licences for import and transport under the Indian Explosives Act dropped to 209 (230), and there was a very considerable decrease in the number of dealers' and possession licences which fell to 6,193 (9,111). Seventy-two (72) persons were tried during the year for offences under the Act and 64 of them were convicted.

## The Chemical Examiner's Department

New processes were introduced for isolating the mercury bromide pyridine complex and for the determination of morphine and strychnine colorimetrically. Successful joint tests in the preliminary test for blood were made with guaiacum tincture and turpentine and with benzidine and hydrogen peroxide. The work of the Department increased slightly to 1,765 (1,735) cases with 9,474 (9,392) articles.

**Human Poisoning.**—Four hundred and twenty-seven (458) human poisoning cases were examined and poison was detected in 55 (54·6) per cent of the cases. Opium poisoning with 34 cases headed the list, followed by copper sulphate and datura with 25 cases each and oleander with 24.

**Animal Poisoning.**—Twenty-three cases of animal poisoning were examined and poison was detected in 69·6 per cent of the cases. Arsenic and oleander were the chief poisons used.

**Stain Cases.**—Of the 1,081 (993) stain cases examined, 1,000 cases were for blood and 81 cases for semen. Blood was detected in 94·7 per cent of the cases and semen in 63 per cent. Four thousand nine hundred and forty-nine detected bloodstains were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, and he detected human blood in 4,621 of the cases.

**Miscellaneous Cases.**—There were 142 miscellaneous medico-legal cases examined, of which 27 were firearms and ammunition, 26 bombs and 17 other explosives. Ninety-two (125) articles, of which all except 6 were sent by Government Departments, were received for general analysis.

# Civil Justice

## Courts

The administration of Civil Justice was in the hands of 14 High Court Judges; 1 Chief Judge and 2 Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Madras; 1 Judge of the City Civil Court; 26 District Judges; 2 Agents to the Provincial Government in the Agency Tracts; 33 Subordinate Judges; 6 Special Assistant Agents in the Agency Tracts; 1 Revenue Officer exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge; 139 District Munsifs; 12 Agency Munsifs; and 4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs. Further, there were 80 (79) Revenue Courts; 6,554 (6,562) Village Munsifs' Courts; and 4,235 (4,265) Panchayat Courts hearing civil suits.

One Additional Judge for the City Civil Court at Madras; one Temporary or one Additional Subordinate Judge at Chingleput, Coimbatore, East Godavari, West Godavari, South Kanara, South Malabar, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam; and one Additional and one Temporary Subordinate Judge at Guntur were appointed for the whole, or part, of the year. Three Additional District Munsifs were appointed in the Guntur District and one each in Coimbatore and Madura for the whole, or part, of the year.

## Litigation

Four hundred and thirty-five thousand and forty-six (461,465) suits were instituted—one suit for every 119 (96) persons in the Province, for every 55 (39) in the Presidency Town, and for every 121 (98) in the mufassal. Seven districts and the High Court showed an increase which was most conspicuous in Madura, Ramnad and Coimbatore; but otherwise there was a general decrease, which was particularly noticeable in Chittoor, Vizagapatam and North Arcot. The following tables gives comparative figures of the nature of the suits, excluding suits in the Revenue Courts :—

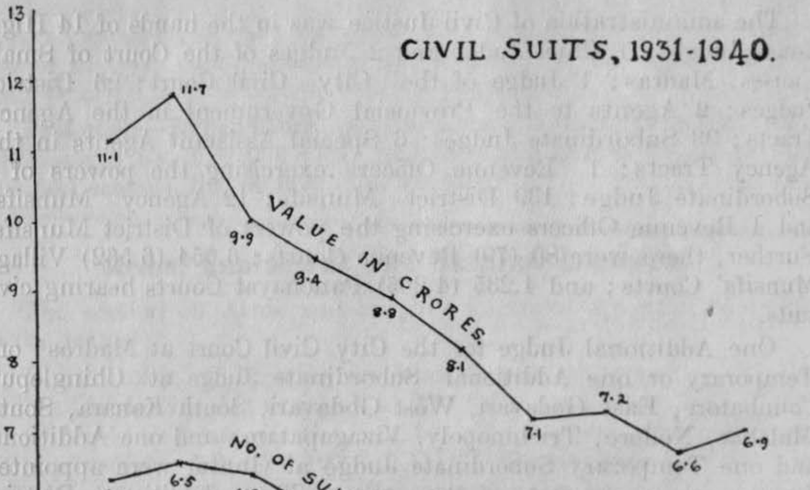
| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Suits for money or movable property .. .. .. | 359,549 | 344,650 |
| Suits for immovable property .. | 16,145 | 17,516 |
| Suits for specific relief .. .. | 3,105 | 3,129 |
| Suits for mortgages .. .. | 25,623 | 24,220 |

**Value of Suits.**—The total value of suits, excluding Revenue suits, was Rs. 6,89,83,107 (Rs. 6,58,34,436). The suits fell into the following categories :—

| Value of suits in rupees. | 1939. PER CENT. | 1940. PER CENT. |
|---|---|---|
| Below Rs. 20 .. .. .. | 31·53 | 31·19 |
| Between Rs. 21 and Rs. 50 .. | 29·80 | 29·62 |
| Between Rs. 51 and Rs. 500 .. | 33·71 | 34·10 |
| Above Rs. 500 .. .. .. | 4·85 | 4·97 |

In 415 (448) suits the value could not be estimated in money.

The number of civil suits for the years 1931–1940 and their value is shown below :—




## Original Jurisdiction

The number of suits, the disposal and average duration in different Courts can be seen below :—

| Courts. | Number instituted. | | Number disposed of. | | Number pending at the close of the year. | | Duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. |
| 1. Village Munsifs' Courts. | 58,522 | 53,877 | 58,226 | 53,849 | 7,610 | 7,594 | .. | .. |
| 2. Village Panchayat Courts. | 152,211 | 148,196 | 152,375 | 148,610 | 36,703 | 36,248 | .. | .. |
| 3. Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts) .. | 54,348 | 43,350 | 42,674 | 43,918 | 20,460 | 20,815 | 287 | 327 |
| 4. Agency Courts .. .. | 1,079 | 878 | 657 | 1,015 | 790 | 670 | 418 | 321 |
| 5. District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)— | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Original Suits. | 65,098 | 67,319 | 67,683 | 69,634 | 44,751 | 45,410 | 341 | 337 |
| (*b*) Small Cause Suits. | 103,173 | 97,406 | 101,195 | 97,527 | 25,421 | 24,648 | 159 | 169 |
| 6. Subordinate Judges' Courts— | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Original Suits. | 2,120 | 2,053 | 2,613 | 2,595 | 2,617 | 2,661 | 481 | 439 |
| (*b*) Small Cause Suits. | 7,711 | 7,357 | 7,995 | 7,643 | 3,163 | 3,211 | 228 | 250 |
| 7. District Courts (excluding Agency tracts) .. | 390 | 389 | 311 | 311 | 662 | 473 | 542 | 570 |
| 8. Madras City Civil Court .. | 3,892 | 1,401 | 3,451 | 1,717 | 1,541 | 1,279 | 397 | 480 |
| 9. Court of Small Causes, Madras .. .. .. | 12,507 | 12,507 | 12,477 | 12,920 | 1,917 | 1,701 | 105 | 103 |
| 10. High Court, Original Side. | 307 | 313 | 355 | 339 | 479 | 463 | 876 | 921 |

The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act continued to throw additional work on all Courts. Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-nine (56,359) petitions under this Act were disposed of. The number of suits in the Revenue Courts, 43,350 (54,348), has fallen considerably but is still well above the average of 28,708 for the 5 years ending with 1937. The number of suits filed in the Madras City Civil Court fell to the more normal level of 1,401 (3,892), the figures for 1939 being abnormally high owing to the filing of 2,970 suits by the Madras Corporation to recover arrears of taxes.

### Insolvency Petitions

The number of insolvency petitions filed in the mufassal courts and in the High Court is shown below :—

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| **Mufassal Courts** .. .. .. | 1,017 | 1,046 |
| **High Court** .. .. .. .. | 238 | 197 |

### Appellate Courts

**Agency Courts.**—A comparative statement of the appeals filed in 1939 and 1940 in the Agency Courts is given below :—

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of regular appeals filed .. .. | 37 | 26 |
| Do. disposed of .. | 31 | 43 |
| Do. pending .. | 34 | 18 |

**District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.**—A statement of the appellate work done in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts is given below :—

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of regular appeals filed .. | 10,088 | 10,208 |
| Number of regular appeals disposed of .. .. .. .. .. | 8,842 | 10,165 |
| Number of regular appeals pending .. | 11,951 | 12,159 |
| Number of miscellaneous appeals filed .. .. .. .. .. | 1,822 | 1,720 |
| Number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of .. .. .. .. | 1,828 | 1,740 |
| Number of miscellaneous appeals pending at the end of the year .. .. | 1,221 | 1,212 |

The average duration of regular appeals in the District Judges' and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 356 (301) and 321 (317) days, respectively.

**High Court.**—The following table shows the classes of appeals instituted, disposed of and pending in the High Court :—

| Appeals. | Instituted. | | Disposed of. | | Pending. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. |
| From original decrees of mufassal courts .. .. .. | 343 | 427 | 495 | 440 | 1,137 | 1,124 |
| From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court .. .. .. | 67 | 68 | 78 | 90 | 78 | 56 |
| From decrees of the City Civil Court .. .. .. .. | 79 | 61 | 138 | 82 | 98 | 77 |
| From appellate decrees of mufassal courts .. .. | 1,107 | 1,231 | 1,451 | 1,213 | 2,624 | 2,642 |
| From orders of mufassal courts. | 562 | 657 | 603 | 474 | 727 | 910 |
| From appellate orders of mufassal courts .. .. | 249 | 281 | 234 | 305 | 389 | 365 |
| Letters Patent Appeals .. | 76 | 47 | 155 | 73 | 61 | 35 |

**Appeals to Privy Council.**—Thirty-six (33) applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were filed, making a total of 42 (48) for disposal. Of these, 26 (21) were dismissed; 12 (21) allowed; and 4 (16) were pending. The Privy Council disposed of 12 (6) appeals: 6 were dismissed, 3 allowed and 3 compromised.

**Appeals to Federal Court.**—One application for leave to appeal to the Federal Court was received and 3 were pending from the previous year. Two applications were disposed of, leave to appeal being granted in one case and refused in the other.

## Reference and Revision

Five References under the Indian Divorce Act and three References under section 113 of the Civil Procedure Code were received, making a total of 15 (20) for disposal. Of these 8 (13) were disposed of and 7 (7) were pending. Two thousand four hundred and twelve (2,665) Revision Petitions were filed in the High Court, of which 984 (1,012) were against decisions in Small Cause suits. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-seven (2,100) or 79 per cent (84) ended in dismissal.

## Execution Proceedings

**Mufassal Courts.**—The work done under this head in the mufassal Courts (except Village and Panchayat Courts) is shown below :—

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of applications received .. | 262,805 | 279,812 |
| Do. disposed of. | 253,764 | 266,365 |
| Do. pending .. | 77,749 | 91,847 |

The results were—

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Full satisfaction .. | 28,928 or 11·48 % | 38,342 or 14·40 % |
| Part ,, .. | 28,339 or 11·25 % | 33,653 or 12·63 % |
| No ,, .. | 194,743 or 77·27 % | 194,370 or 72·97 % |
| Total realized in execution .. | Rs. 1,15,30,293 | Rs. 1,54,75,291 |
| Number of debtors imprisoned .. | 579 | 683 |

**Courts in the Presidency Town.**—The statement below shows the work done with regard to execution proceedings in the City Civil Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court :—

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of applications received .. | 14,172 | 14,263 |
| Do. disposed of. | 13,924 | 14,302 |
| Do. pending .. | 1,316 | 1,185 |

The results were—

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Full satisfaction .. | 1,423 or 10·32 % | 1,442 or 10·08 % |
| Part ,, .. | 905 or 6·56 % | 1,109 or 7·75 % |
| No ,, .. | 11,466 or 83·12 % | 11,751 or 82·17 % |
| Total realized in execution .. | Rs. 5,57,658 % | Rs. 5,82,080 % |
| Number of debtors imprisoned .. | 20 | 21 |

## Legal Practitioners

The number of advocates enrolled was 200 (249). Three thousand six hundred and sixty-eight (3,734) First Grade Pleaders and 306 (334) Second Grade Pleaders renewed their sanads.

## Registration and Notaries Public

There was no change in the number of District charges (23), District Registrars (25) or Sub-Registry offices (566).

**Registration of Documents.**—One million, three hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and seven (1,252,923) documents were registered, a record figure for the past nine years. The increase is due to the rise in the number of sales under the Madras Debt Conciliation Act; the rise in the prices of rice, coconut and pepper in the West Coast Districts; and to the unsettled conditions due to the war, which are driving people to invest in immovable property. **Compulsory registration** decreased

by 1·83 per cent; **optional registration** increased by 3·38 per cent. Due to the continued fall in the value of land the total value of registered documents fell to Rs. 140·06 (Rs. 152·30) crores and the average value of a document to Rs. 367 (Rs. 391).

**Encumbrance Certificates.**—The number of applications for encumbrance certificates was 109,242 (101,753); for searches 84,436 (80,636). Ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-three (95,463) copies were granted.

**Prosecutions.**—Eight (18) prosecutions were instituted; including 8 cases pending at the close of the previous year, there were 16 (21) cases for disposal. Of these 8 ended in conviction; 5 were acquitted and 3 were pending at the end of the year.

**Finance.**—The net **income** of the Department was Rs. 36,66,778 (Rs. 32,91,032) and the **expenditure**, Rs. 34,46,757 (Rs. 30,44,145).

## Notaries Public

As in the previous year 113 officers of the Registration Department acted as Notaries Public at 78 stations. The transactions, which extended to 14 stations are shown below :—

| Year | Bill of exchange. | | | | Promissory note. | | | | Total number of transactions dealt with. | Non-payment. | Non-acceptance. | Non-payment and non-acceptance. | Aggregate value of transactions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number noted. | Number protested. | Number noted and protested. | Total. | Number noted. | Number protested. | Number noted and protested. | Total. | | | | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 1939–40 .. | 79 | 38 | 4 | 121 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 134 | 116 | 16 | .. | Rs. 1,04,276 *plus* 191 Reich marks. |
| 1940–41 .. | 66 | 15 | 10 | 91 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 94 | 92 | 2 | .. | Rs. 87,512–8–4. |

There has been a general decrease in transactions and consequently in revenue. The decrease in the number of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes is due to trade depression and the lack of facilities owing to the war. The bankruptcy of a banker at Kurnool was responsible for the presentation of 44 Bills of Exchange, a record for that District.

In spite of the smaller number of transactions, the income from fees rose to Rs. 1,966–1–0 (Rs. 1,721–13–4), as a sum of Rs. 1,582 was realized on attestations by Sub-Registrars, appointed as Notaries Public, of documents for use in business abroad and for attendance at private residences for such attestations, which have only been permitted since February 1939.

## Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces

**Auxiliary Forces of India.**—Owing to the present situation it is undesirable to give detailed information and only a general review is given.

The situation regarding officers and men was satisfactory, though there has been some difficulty especially in replacing officers who have been given commissions in the Regular Army; and as more persons are called up for military service, the situation will become increasingly difficult. The normal training, mainly duties in aid of the civil power, was continued, but certain units were employed on full time military duties. All units are now affiliated to Regular Units; and these extra duties and responsibilities placed on the Auxiliary Force (India) units owing to the present situation have resulted in increased sense of responsibility and in efficiency.

**Indian Territorial Force.**—All units have been embodied for service with one exception. Two battalions moved out of, and two battalions moved into, the District. These units now form part of new Regular Units. There has been intensive training and a marked improvement in efficiency on previous years.

# CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

## Local Boards

### District and Panchayat Boards

At the end of the year all except 2 of the 24 **District Boards** had elected non-official presidents. The total sanctioned strength of the District Boards was 1,203 (1,203), but the actual strength was 1,124 (1,189). The members held 358 meetings, of which one was adjourned for want of a quorum and 20 for other reasons. There were 25 (433) elections during the year, none of which were contested.

There were 432 (432) **ex-union Panchayat Boards** and 6,339 (6,205) **non-union Panchayat Boards** at the end of the year.

### Finance

Two-thirds of the **land-cess,** levied at the rate of 1½ annas per rupee, collected in Panchayat areas was, as usual, credited to the District Boards and one-third to the Panchayat Boards. In areas without a Panchayat Board, the District Board was credited with the amount which would have been due to the Panchayat Board if it had existed. Eight District Boards collected **profession-tax**.

**Receipts.**—The aggregate **balance** to the credit of all District Boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 69·11 (Rs. 73·26) lakhs. Total **receipts** amounted to Rs. 446·65 (Rs. 465·67) lakhs and **Government grants** to Rs. 134·23 (Rs. 138·64) lakhs. These grants included Rs. 51·17 (Rs. 54·14) lakhs for roads; Rs. 74·35 (Rs. 75·81) lakhs for elementary education; Rs. 6·44 (Rs. 6·23) lakhs for other education; and Rs. 1·27 (Rs. 1·28) lakhs for hospitals and dispensaries.

**Expenditure.**—The total expenditure, ordinary and capital, of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 454·45 (Rs. 469·82) lakhs and the aggregate **closing balance** was Rs. 61·32 (Rs. 69·11) lakhs.

### Communications

Some 84 (174) miles of new roads were constructed during the year and 34,769 (32,725) miles maintained at a **cost** of Rs. 141·74 (Rs. 146·85) lakhs. The Government contributed Rs. 51·17 (Rs. 54·14) lakhs towards the costs.

### Education

District Boards maintained 205 (204) **secondary schools** and 15,682 (16,087) **elementary schools,** 2,297 (2,502) of the latter being reserved for girls. One million one hundred and seventy-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-one (1,159,685) children

attended the elementary schools and 15,382 (15,189) the elementary sections of the secondary schools; the secondary schools were attended by 48,185 (45,062) children. Though the number of District Board schools has been cut down by 1,404, attendance has increased by 20,822. **Expenditure** on education amounted to Rs. 152·10 (Rs. 149·65) lakhs, of which Rs. 80·79 (Rs. 82·04) lakhs were contributed by the Government and Rs. 35·3 (Rs. 42·49) lakhs were drawn from education tax, fees and other sources.

### Medical Relief

The number of **hospitals** and **dispensaries,** including 301 (325) institutions of Indian medicine, maintained by District Boards increased to 68 (60) and 1,171 (1,105), respectively, and 25,507 (25,627) **in-patients** and 14,209,054 (15,022,578) **out-patients** received treatment. Ordinary **expenditure** amounted to Rs. 22·21 (Rs. 21·58) lakhs.

### Public Health (other than Medical Relief)

One million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-two (1,490,366) successful primary and secondary vaccinations were performed. **Expenditure** on preventive medicine, including minor water-supply and drainage schemes, amounted to Rs. 11·92 (Rs. 12·46) lakhs.

### Railways

The Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, on behalf of the Guntur District Board, managed the Tenali-Repalle Railway (21 miles) and showed **gross earnings** of Rs. 2·0 (Rs. 2·07) lakhs, and a **net return** of 4·87 (4·999) per cent on the capital outlay. The **gross earnings** from the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (24 miles), maintained by the Coimbatore District Board, amounted to Rs. 2·26 (Rs. 2·01) lakhs, giving a **net return** of 5·74 (4·31) per cent on the capital outlay. The Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles), run by the Tinnevelly District Board, showed **gross earnings** of Rs. 4·67 (Rs. 4·48) lakhs and gave a **net return** of 6·49 (4·90) per cent on the capital outlay.

## City of Madras

The **area** of the City is 29·396 square miles and it is divided into 40 wards. According to the 1941 census the population is 777,332.

**Finance.**—Total **receipts** including the opening balance, were Rs. 229·97 (Rs. 248·72) lakhs; the **revenue** from all sources was Rs. 76·00 (Rs. 71·45) lakhs; and the **incidence of taxation** per head of the population, Rs. 7–3–7 (Rs. 8–5–0). The **debt** at the end of this year was Rs. 192·57 (Rs. 195·52) lakhs and the **sinking**

**funds** relating to the various loans, exclusive of the Government loans, was Rs. 67·18 lakhs in Government securities and municipal debentures and Rs. 0·39 (Rs. 0·57) lakh in cash. Rs. 10·27 (Rs. 9·60) lakhs were repaid towards the principal and interest on Government loans which amount to Rs. 121 lakhs. Total **expenditure** was Rs. 123·53 (Rs. 137·86) lakhs.

**Management.**—Rs. 7·00 (Rs. 6·08) lakhs were spent under this head; of this sum, Rs. 3·27 (Rs. 3·20) lakhs were spent on assessment and collection of taxes.

**Communications.**—A sum of Rs. 16·21 (Rs. 2·48) lakhs was spent on general improvements to communications. Three miles of road were metalled and 33 miles tarred for the first time during the year. The total length of metalled roads was 375 miles and of tarred roads, 343 miles. Rs. 4·38 lakhs were sanctioned for road maintenance.

**Buildings.**—Tenements started in the previous year at Chellappa Mudaly Street, Ennore Road, Seniamman Koil, Cemetery Road and Bunder Rama Naidu Gardens were completed and new tenements were constructed in Nariangadu, Bogipalayam, Palmyrah Kuppam and Angalamman Koil Hutting ground. Rs. 1·25 lakhs were spent on new tenements and Rs. 0·09 lakh on repairs. There are still 142 slums in the City. As private cheris are mainly responsible for the ill-health and the insanitary conditions in the City, the Corporation decided to take over streets in private hutting grounds which have been in public use for over 20 years, and to provide lights, water-supply and drainage to some 50 such streets. Work was started in the Lalagunta and Kakatope areas of Tondiarpet. Rs. 0·81 lakh were spent on the Mambalam Town-Planning Scheme.

**Water-supply.**—The Government sanctioned the Poondi Reservior Scheme. The extra storage thus available will provide for the increasing demands of the City for the next 25 years. **Expenditure** incurred on new water works, including the Poondi Reservoir Scheme was Rs. 3·46 lakhs and Rs. 5·13 lakhs were spent on maintenance. 1,094·5 (872·9) million cubic feet of water were supplied from the Red Hills Lake. Seven thousand thirty-three (5,642) million gallons of water were pumped into the City, representing nearly 25 (20) gallons per head per day. The restrictions which were imposed during the drought in December 1938 were almost completely withdrawn in December 1940.

Eight hundred and ninety-one (813) new house service connections, of which 58 (58) were metred, were laid down, bringing the total of connections to 51,007 (50,186).

**Drainage.**—5·98 (2·01) miles of **storm water drains** were completed at a cost of Rs. 2·49 lakhs. Rs. 2·56 (Rs. 7·43) lakhs were spent on 6·97 (17·54) miles of **new sewers** and Rs. 2·52 (Rs. 4·15) lakhs on **maintenance.** The total number of flush out latrines in

private houses and public conveniences at the end of the year was 34,104 (31,900) and 32, respectively.

**Street lighting.**—There were 14,213 (13,843) electric street lights in the City of Madras including Thyagarayanagar. The total length of mains laid by the Corporation was 560·835 miles, of which 500·4 miles are L.T. cables, 37·987 miles, H.T. cables and 22·457 miles overhead mains. Air Raid Precaution lighting restrictions continued.

**Fire Brigade.**—One hundred and seventeen fire calls were received at the Fire Station. **Expenditure** on the Fire Brigade was Rs. 0·78 (Rs. 0·44) lakh. Control of the Brigade has since been transferred to the Commissioner of Police as an Air Raid Precaution measure.

**Parks.**—Expenditure on public parks was Rs. 0·53 (Rs. 0·52) lakh.

## Public Health

The City was completely free from epidemics. There were no deaths from cholera; infantile and maternal mortality and the death-rate were the lowest on record.

**Expenditure on medical relief** was Rs. 3·22 (Rs. 3·37) lakhs, on **preventive medicine** Rs. 18·42 (Rs. 16·73) lakhs and on **sanitation and conservancy** Rs. 12·70 (Rs. 11·33) lakhs. Maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries and child-welfare centres in the various institutions cost, Rs. 5·35 (Rs. 5·21) lakhs.

Three million thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-four (2,819,380) **patients** were treated and 201,128 (347,955) **vaccinations** performed. Thirty-two thousand three hundred and ten **births,** (32,898), of which 16,577 (16,792) were male; and 26,829 (29,154), deaths, representing 34·5 (38·1) per thousand, were registered. **Infantile** mortality was 213·7 (227·0) per 1,000 live births registered. Ninety one thousand and six (87,100) skin disease cases were registered, including 716 (631) new leprosy cases, of which 144 were children.

Sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one (17,258) boys and 12,312 (11,186) girls were given a medical examination in the schools. 52·47 (54·28) per cent of the boys and 39·38 (44·05) per cent of the girls needed treatment. The nutritional condition of the children showed noticeable improvement. Two special school clinics were opened at the Chintadripet and Mint Street Dispensaries for the treatment of ear, nose and throat complaints and 8,401 children were treated. Two new child-welfare centres were opened, bringing the total in the City to 14. **Maternal Mortality** fell to 2·5 per thousand, the lowest figure on record.

## Education

Compulsory elementary education was nominally enforced in respect of all children of school-going age, excluding Muslim girls.

The Corporation maintained 140 (140) **elementary schools.** Five incomplete higher elementary schools were developed into complete schools and higher standards were opened in 5 other higher elementary schools. The **number of pupils** increased to 46,707 (43,998), of whom 19,655 were girls and 7,071 children belonging to the schedule classes; **attendance** was 79·52 per cent. **Free mid-day meals** were given to 6,100 (6,000) children and butter-milk was added to the diet during the summer months. **Clothing** was supplied to 1,680 children.

Extensions to 3 schools were completed and extensions to 2 more were in progress. One thousand four hundred and thirty-five (1,365) **teachers** were employed in Corporation schools.

The balance at the beginning of the year in the Elementary Education Fund was Rs. 0·90 (Rs. 0·61) lakh. A sum of Rs. 3·45 (Rs. 3·59) lakhs was realized from **education tax**; Rs. 3·59 (Rs. 3·64) lakhs were received from the Government as the equivalent contribution in respect of education tax for the previous year and Rs. 0·31 (Rs. 0·30) lakh as a grant under the proviso to Section 37 of the Elementary Education Act.

**Adult Education.**—Out of a total population of 777,332, only 294,724 persons are literate. Four adult literacy centres were opened and, to encourage attendance, a cup of tea was supplied free to each student. Corporation buildings were given free of rent to private institutions to conduct adult literacy classes and night schools. Corporation teachers were also allowed to work in night schools out of school hours.

**Libraries and Reading Rooms.**—Twenty-three (21) public reading rooms were maintained directly by the Corporation and 41 (45) private reading rooms were given a small subsidy.

## The Zoological Gardens

A zoology graduate continued to be in charge of the Corporation Zoological Gardens. Further improvements were carried out. A new set of cages with compartments and yards for exercise and a public convenience for the use of visitors were built. The right to collect the one anna gate fee and to ply boats on the lake was sold in auction for Rs. 16,500 (Rs. 21,581).

## District Municipalities

The Rajapalayam Panchayat was constituted into a municipality, bringing the total of municipalities to 82. The total sanctioned number of members of municipal councils on the 31st March 1941 was 1,896 (1,872), while the actual number was 1,769 (1,848). One hundred and five (83) elections were held during the year and 29 (36) were contested, 62 per cent of the voters exercising their

franchise. Three thousand and ninety-nine (2,923) council meetings were held, of which 281 (221) were adjourned for want of a quorum and 164 (91) for other reasons. Average attendance varied from 87 per cent in Tiruvannamalai to 41 per cent in Mannargudi.

### Finance

**Receipts.**—The year started with an **opening balance** of Rs. 86·68 (Rs. 87·06) lakhs. The **total receipts** amounted to Rs. 302·75 (Rs. 284·07) lakhs, of which Rs. 97·12 (Rs. 92·68) lakhs were derived from taxes. The average **incidence of taxation** per head of the population was Rs. 2–10–6. The Government contributed Rs. 16·45 (Rs. 14·99) lakhs towards the cost of various services, including Rs. 10·84 (Rs. 10·77) lakhs for elementary education, Rs. 1·91 (Rs. 1·94) lakhs for other education, Rs. 1·77 (Rs. 1·46) lakhs for roads and Rs. 0·15 (Rs. 0·16) lakh for medical relief. In addition, Rs. 15·40 (Rs. 11·94) lakhs were given by the Government towards the cost of capital works, which were almost all converted into **water-supply** and drainage schemes. **Loans** to the value of Rs. 15·58 were advanced by the Government to municipal councils, the main item again being water-supply and drainage schemes. The Municipal Councils of Bellary, Devakottai, Rajapalayam and Srirangam also borrowed from the Government to cover their deficits.

**Expenditure.**—The total expenditure rose to Rs. 307·16 (Rs. 284·54) lakhs. Rupees 29·44 (Rs. 30·82) lakhs were spent on communications including Rs. 14·94 (Rs. 14·55) lakhs on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 9·48 (Rs. 8·94) lakhs on street lighting.

**Closing Balance and Debt.**—The total **closing balance,** ordinary and capital, was Rs. 82·26 (Rs. 86·59) lakhs and municipal debts amounted to Rs. 172·84 (Rs. 166·13) lakhs.

### Medical Relief

Municipal councils ran 129 (132) **medical institutions** at which 4,565 (4,330) **in-patients** and 4,328,682 (4,032,221) **out-patients** received treatment. **Expenditure** on medical relief was Rs. 5·03 (Rs. 4·78) lakhs and Rs. 28·69 (Rs. 27·72) lakhs were spent on **sanitation.**

### Education

One thousand two hundred and seventy-five (1,278) **elementary schools** were maintained by municipal councils at a **cost** of Rs. 24·48 (Rs. 23·76) lakhs, excluding a capital expenditure of Rs. 2·07 lakhs. Rupees 10·84 (Rs. 10·77) lakhs of this sum were met from Government grants and Rs. 7·98 (Rs. 7·60) lakhs from the councils' general funds. A sum of Rs. 11·88 (Rs. 11·38) lakhs was spent on education, other than elementary education, to which the Government contributed Rs. 1·91 (Rs. 1·94) lakhs.

### Water-supply and Drainage

Work was carried out on 5 (6) main water-supply schemes and several improvement and extension schemes were also in progress; and at the end of the year 45 (43) municipalities had a protected water-supply. The Ootacamund, Vellore, Madura and Bezwada Municipalities, and part of the Bellary and Chingleput Municipalities enjoyed the benefits of drainage systems.

## Town-Planning

The Town-Planning Act was in force in 83 municipalities and 66 panchayats. There were 315 Town-Planning Schemes in execution, publication or preparation. The Department furnished 120 maps and layout plans, 78 layout plans for development of private lands and 7 layout plans for municipal or Government land within Town-Planning areas. It also dealt with 364 building applications for the Madras City area. Twenty-six draft schemes were scrutinized; 30 draft schemes were suggested and furnished to local authorities; 16 variations to sanctioned schemes were examined. Arbitrators were appointed for 6 sanctioned schemes.

There were Special Town-Planning Committees in most of the municipalities. The committees of 12 municipalities and that of the City of Madras took an active interest in their work.

The **expenditure** of the Department was Rs. 19,288 (Rs. 18,097).

## Hindu Religious Endowments

As the Government had observed that the Hindu Religious Endowment Board's finances were in an unsound state, the staff, which had increased by 324 per cent between 1935 and 1940, was drastically retrenched and expenditure cut down, and though the retrenchment was effected after half the fasli was over, there was a saving of Rs. 32,000. The Board also made certain rules regarding the classification of the services, methods of recruitment and conditions of service.

The Board met 53 (24) times and disposed of 542 (308) items of business. There were, in addition, 2,268 (3,163) meetings of Committees of Commissioners for enquiries, and individual Commissioners made enquiries into 1,583 cases.

**Finance.**—The **demand** for the fasli was Rs. 2·20 lakhs and the **net demand** including arrears, Rs. 5·59 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·56 (Rs. 2·73) lakhs were **collected.** Excluding law charges, other advances, and repayment of loans, the **expenditure** of the Board amounted to Rs. 2·01 (Rs. 2·33) lakhs.

# CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

## Vital Statistics

### 1941 Census

The 1941 Census, held at the end of February, was notable for changes in procedure when the attempt at a universal simultaneous enumeration, on a single night, as had previously been the custom, was abandoned. As a result, organization was greatly simplified and far fewer enumerators were needed; but at the same time, this departure from precedent and the introduction of enumeration slips instead of schedules, and their filling up by means of signs and abbreviations certainly added to the difficulties of what is, at no time, an easy undertaking.

The graph on page 70 shows the birth and death rates from 1900.

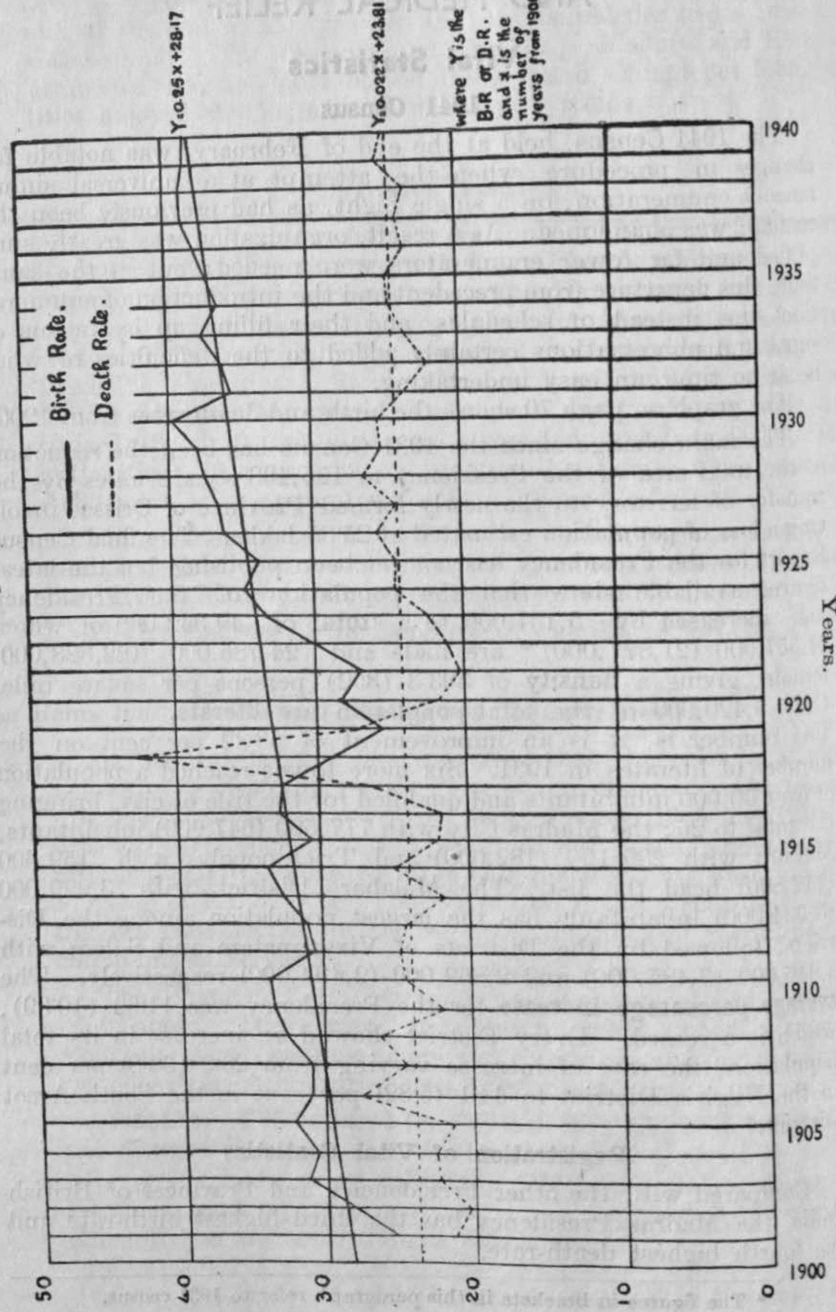
The main change since the 1931 Census has been the reduction of the total area of the Presidency to 125,438 square miles by the transfer of territory to the newly formed Province of Orissa, involving a loss of population estimated at 25·35 lakhs. The final Census Report for the Presidency has not yet been published but the latest figures available show that the population of the Presidency has increased by 5,137,000 to a **total** of 49,342,000 of whom 24,557,000 (21,877,000) * are male and 24,785,000 (22,328,000) female, giving a **density** of 393·3 (352) persons per square mile. Only 6,420,900 of the total population are **literate,** but small as this number is, it is an improvement of 53·32 per cent on the number of literates in 1931. Six more towns reached a population of over 50,000 inhabitants and qualified for the title of city, bringing the total to 26; the Madras City with 777,500 (647,200) inhabitants, Madura with 239,100 (182,000) and Trichinopoly with 159,600 (142,800) head the list. The Malabar District with 3,929,000 (3,534,000) inhabitants has the largest population among the Districts, followed by the Districts of Vizagapatam and Salem with 3,846,000 (3,485,000) and 2,869,000 (2,434,000) respectively. The **average percentage increase** for the Presidency was 11·62 (10·39), which is a record. Every District showed an increase in its total population, the rate of increase varying from 23·9 (33·8) per cent in the Nilgiris District to 6·31 (5·82) per cent in the South Arcot District.

### Registration of Vital Statistics

Compared with the other Presidencies and Provinces of British India, the Madras Presidency has the third highest birth-rate and the fourth highest death-rate.

* The figures in brackets in this paragraph refer to 1931 census.

RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION.




Rate per mille of population.

Up till this year, the Registration of Births and Deaths Act made registration of vital statistics compulsory in all municipalities and in some 40 per cent of the villages. During the year the Act was extended throughout the Presidency, with the exception of some specified backward tracts. It is hoped that this will result in greater accuracy in birth and death registration, as during the year the Health staff detected as many as 58,973 unregistered births and 23,470 unregistered deaths, and 23,414 persons were prosecuted for failure to register.

## Births

The **number of births** registered was 1,699,842 (1,694,751), of whom 868,369 were **boys,** giving a **birth-rate** of 34·44 (38·53) per thousand of the population. The birth-rate increased in 12 Districts, being highest in the Madras City and the Bellary District, and decreased in the remaining Districts, being lowest in the Tanjore District; but it exceeded the death-rate in all the Districts. The **ratio of male to female births** was 104 : 100 as against the average of 105 : 100 for the past ten years. Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-four or 16·1 (15·96) per thousand **still-births** were registered. The **vital index,** representing the ratio of the birth-rate to the death-rate, expressed as a percentage, increased slightly to 155 (153). As usual, the Muslim community had the highest birth-rate.

## Deaths

One million ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and forty (1,111,281) **deaths,** of which 556,955 were **male,** were registered during the year, giving a **death-rate** of 22·25 (25·30) per thousand of the population. The death-rate increased in 11 Districts and decreased in the others; it was highest in the Madras City followed by the Kurnool District and lowest in the Malabar District. The death-rate in rural areas was generally less than in urban areas, except in the age groups " under one month ", " 5 years and under 10 years " and " 10 years and under 15 years." The **ratio of male deaths** to female deaths was 103 : 100, the female death-rate being lower than the male except in the age groups between 10 years and 40 years, thereby emphasising the risks of maternity in this Presidency, where **maternal mortality** was 8·65 per thousand births. It is unsatisfactory that the maternal mortality rate has shown virtually no improvement during the past 10 years and only emphasises the necessity for maternity relief work. The **infantile mortality** rate fell to 168·66 (175·50) per 1,000 live births and formed 26·1 per cent of the total deaths in the Presidency. Over 50 per cent of the infants died within the first month of life; this and the high maternal mortality rate demonstrate the urgent need for **ante-natal care.**

### Other Registrations.

The number of births and deaths registered under special laws was 226 (212) and 93 (99) respectively. The number of marriages of Europeans and Anglo-Indians was 462 (388) and of Indian Christians 14,590 (13,710). Eighty-eight (80) marriages were registered under the Special Marriage Act and 2 (3) marriages under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act. Returns from the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and from the Non-Conformist churches show that there were 492 baptisms and 362 burials of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

## Public Health

The Madras Public Health Act is reported to have worked satisfactorily. Certain amendments, found necessary as a result of two years' experience in working the Act, were proposed to the Government. A further extension of time was granted by the Government to urban local authorities for the notification of residential areas within their jurisdiction.

### Mortality from Common Diseases

**Cholera.**—A severe epidemic broke out in the Vizagapatam District and spread to the rest of the Districts in the Northern Circars. The remainder of the Presidency was practically free from this disease. There were 6,418 (2,115) deaths from cholera representing a **death-rate** of 0·13 (0·05) per thousand. * Though this is a considerable increase on the previous year, which was a low record for over fifty years, it is well below the average of 21,049 for the preceding five years.

The diagram on page 73 shows the deaths from cholera since 1931.

**Smallpox.**—There were 4,310 (3,120) deaths from smallpox, representing a **death-rate** of 0·87 (0·07) per thousand of the population.

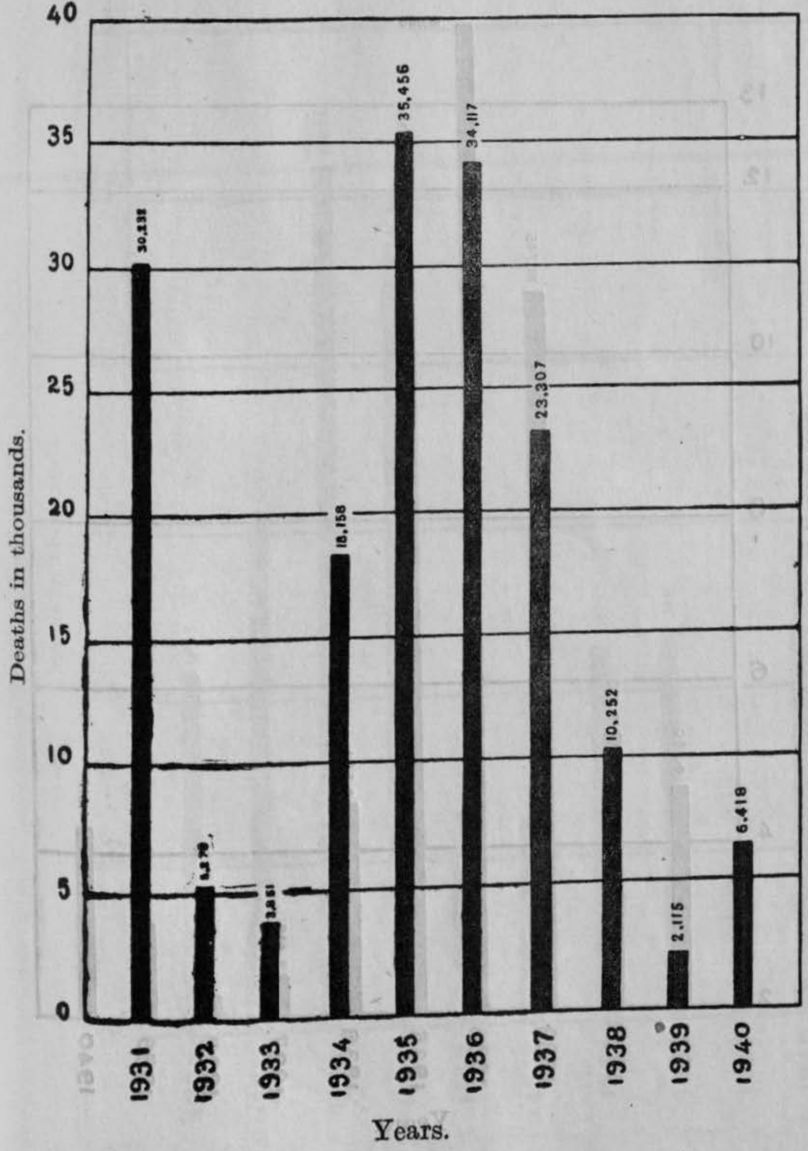
The diagram on page 74 shows the deaths from smallpox since 1931.

**Plague.**—There were 1,169 (324) deaths from plague giving a **death-rate** of 0·023 (0·01) per thousand. The majority of deaths occurred in the Adoni municipality and the eastern taluks of the Bellary District which had been free from plague for the last twenty years.

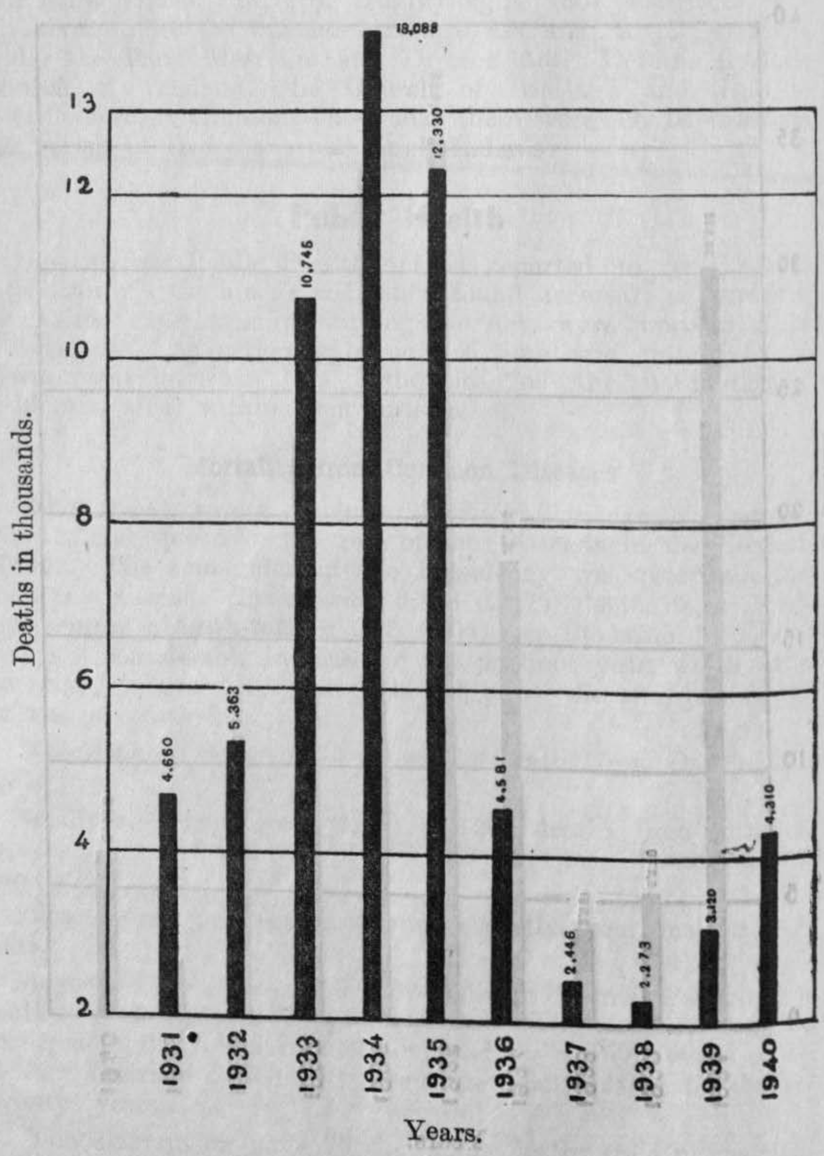
The diagram on page 75 shows the deaths from plague since 1931.

*** Part of the variation in the death-rates for this year and last year is due to the fact that for this year the figures are calculated on the actual 1941 population whereas last year they were calculated on the estimated population based on the 1931 census.**

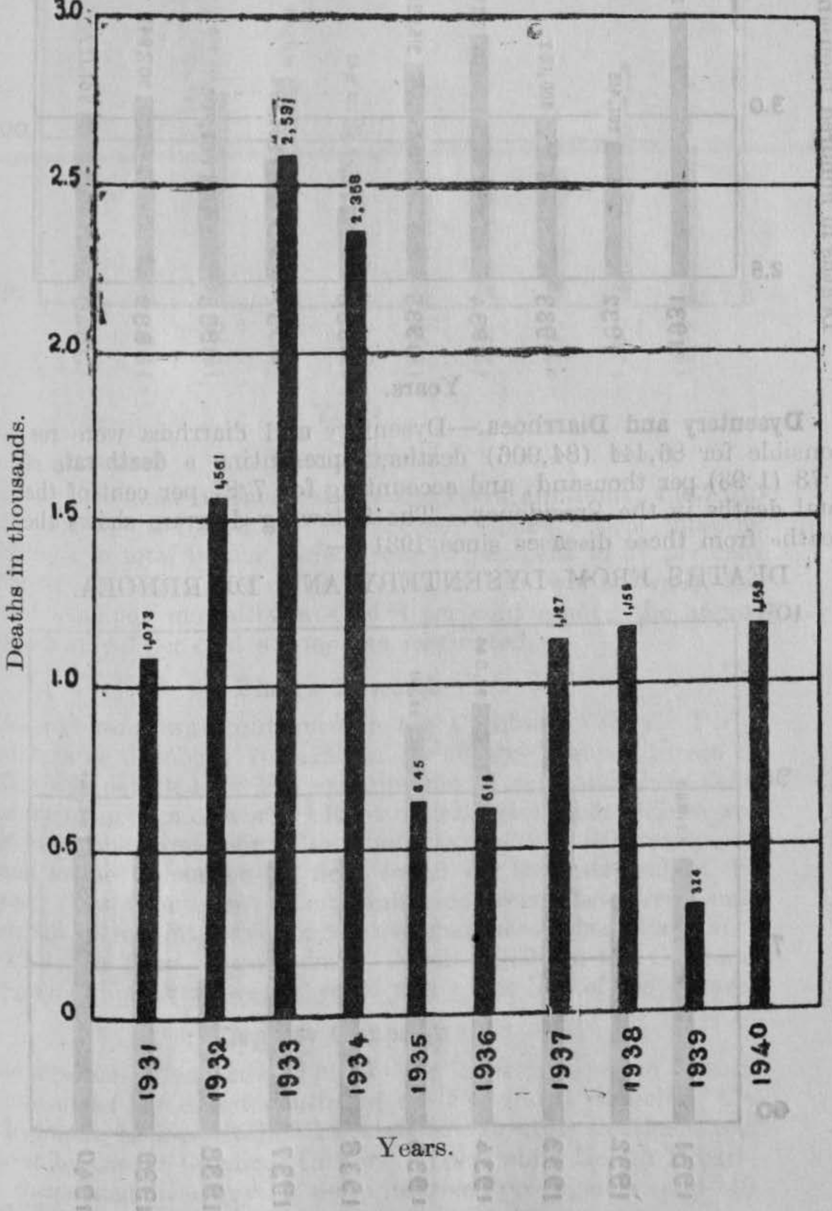
DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.



DEATHS FROM SMALLPOX.



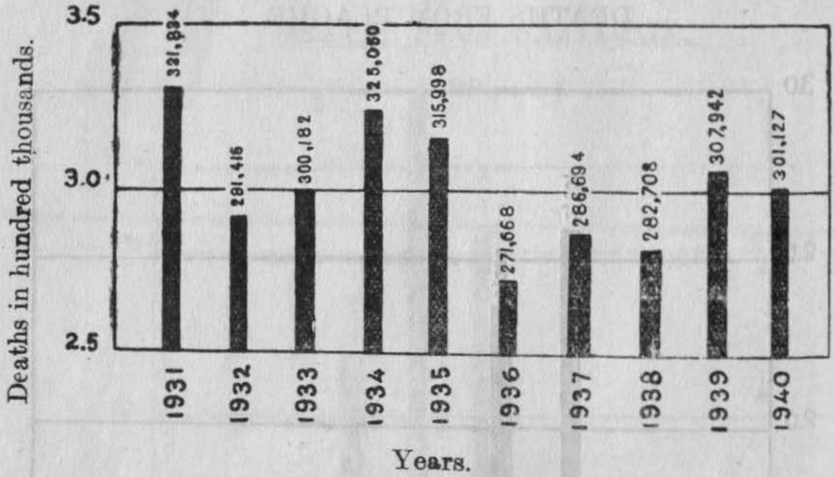
DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.




**Fevers.**—Three hundred and one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven (307,942) deaths, or 27·4 (28) per cent of the total mortality of the Presidency, were registered as due to fevers. The **death-rate** was 6·10 (7·00) per thousand; mortality was highest in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts and lowest in the Tanjore

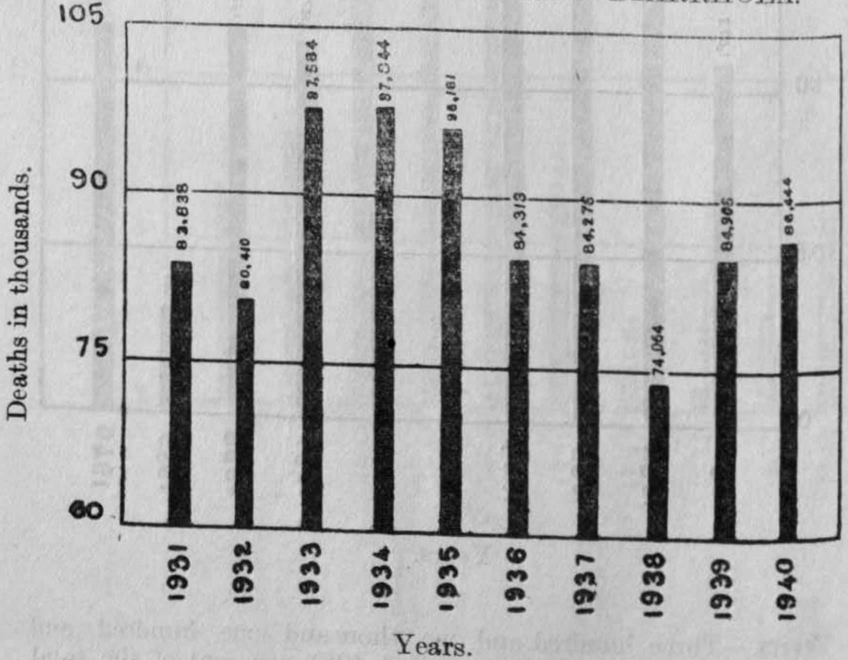
District and Madras. The following diagram shows the number of deaths from fever since 1931 :—

DEATHS FROM FEVER.




**Dysentery and Diarrhoea.**—Dysentery and diarrhœa were responsible for 86,444 (84,906) deaths, representing a **death-rate** of 1·73 (1·93) per thousand, and accounting for 7·87 per cent of the total deaths in the Presidency. The following diagram shows the deaths from these diseases since 1931 :—

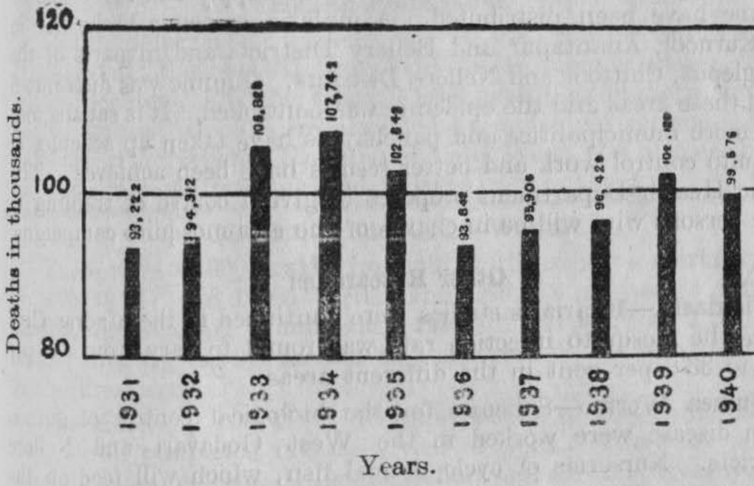
DEATHS FROM DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.




**Respiratory Diseases.**—Deaths from respiratory diseases decreased to 99,676 (102,130) giving a **death-rate** of 2·02 (2·32) per thousand. The death-rate in urban areas was two and a half times

as high as that in rural areas, and is some indication of the degree of overcrowding and congestion in the former. The following diagram shows the number of deaths under this head :—

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.




## Vaccination

The total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations, 4,967,010 (4,837,769), was a record for the decade. The ratio of infantile vaccinations to total births varied from 19 per cent to 57 per cent in different Districts. The efficacy of vaccination was shown by the fact that smallpox mortality was 34·8 per cent among the unprotected and only 4 per cent among the vaccinated.

## Plague Research

Research work was continued in the Cumbum Valley. Periodical intensive cyanogas fumigation of villages, where threat of infection was detected on the examination of rats and their fleas, formed the main item of work. Research was also made with regard to the variations from month to month in the rate of breeding of rats and to the proportion of fleas found on the rats and in the rat nests. Tests for latent plague infection were also carried out. As a result of the intensive preventive measures, there have only been 12 deaths from plague, since April 1939, in the Cumbum Valley, which for over twenty years was a hot bed of the disease.

## Leprosy Campaign

The direction of specialized clinics for investigations on leprosy continued under the direct control of the Provincial Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. Routine treatment was also given by District Medical Officers. The Public Health Department co-operated by carrying out intensive propaganda and 18 Health Officers took post-graduate courses in leprosy.

## Malaria Control

Anti-malarial measures were carried out in Krishnadevipeta, Siruguppa and certain other places and the anti-malarial studies financed by the Indian Research Fund Association were continued

in the Wynaad, Pattukkottai and Ennore areas. Quinine is supplied free in almost all the malarial areas of the Presidency, but only some 220,000 persons out of a total of 3¼ million to whom this scheme applies have made use of this free supply and 2,400 lbs. of quinine have been distributed. A malaria epidemic broke out in the Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary Districts and in parts of the Chingleput, Chittoor and Nellore Districts. Quinine was distributed in all these areas and the epidemic was controlled. It is satisfactory that more municipalities and panchayats have taken up schemes of mosquito control work and better results have been achieved. The Public Health Department proposes to give a course of training to those persons who will be in charge of the anti-mosquito campaigns.

### Other Researches

**Filariasis.**—Filariasis studies were continued in the Madras City where the mosquito infection rate was found to vary from 8·1 per cent to 33·8 per cent in the different areas.

**Guinea Worm.**—Schemes for the biological control of guinea worm disease were worked in the West Godavari and Nellore Districts. Nurseries of cyclopoecidal fish, which will feed on the guinea worm larvæ, were started.

### Fairs and Festivals

There were 822 festivals during the year. Sanitary arrangements were made by the local authorities under the supervision of the Health staff. There were no epidemics.

### Rural Sanitation.

The rural sanitation campaign concentrated, as usual, on the **control of hookworm** infection and the **prevention of soil pollution**. Four of the six **Rural Sanitation Units** were amalgamated with the regular Public Health Department. Previously soil sanitation was purely the concern of these Units; as a result of this amalgamation, soil sanitation work will no longer be confined to those Districts where the Units are working but will be carried out in all Districts by the Public Health staff. Propaganda cinema shows lantern lectures and talks were attended by audiences totalling some 3 lakhs.

### Water-supply and Drainage

**Rural Water-supply.**—Out of a total allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs under the 10 year scheme for a protected rural water-supply, only 4 lakhs, approximately, were spent. Two protected water-supplies were completed and new schemes were in progress in five panchayats; investigations were completed in one panchayat and were in progress in two others.

**Protected Water-supply Schemes for municipalities.**—Two new water-supply schemes came into operation, bringing the total of municipalities with protected water-supply up to 46. Improvements to, or extensions of, existing schemes were in progress in 14 municipalities, and plans or estimates for water-supply schemes were in progress in 13 others.

**Drainage.**—The drainage schemes of 7 municipalities were under execution and plans or estimates of three others were either in progress or completed.

### Health Propaganda

Health propaganda formed one of the routine duties of the Health staff; their activities included 2,116 cinema shows, 32,594 lantern lectures, 166,329 talks, 1,889 health exhibitions and 437 health dramas, which were attended by audiences estimated at 10 millions. The National Health and Baby Week was also celebrated in many important towns and villages.

### Maternity and Child Welfare

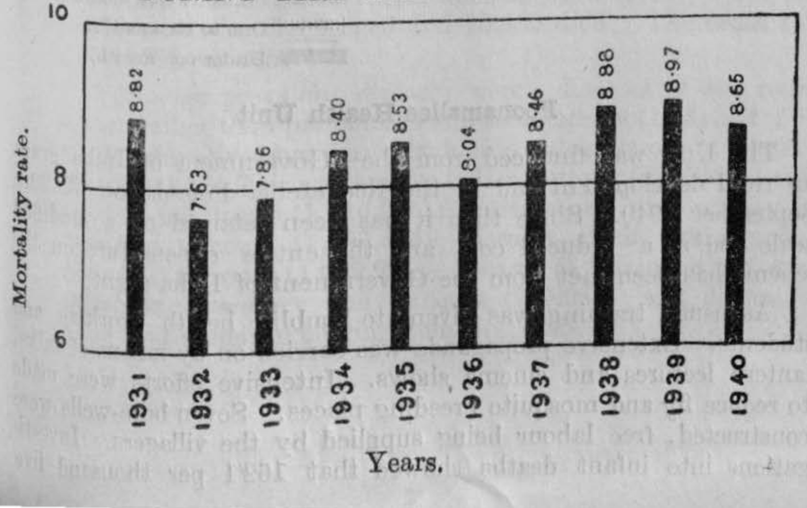
There were 14,939 **deaths from childbirth** giving a **mortality rate** of 8·65 (8·97) per 1,000 births and 286,688 registered **infantile deaths,** representing a **mortality rate** of 168·66 per 1,000 live births; infantile deaths formed 26·1 per cent of the total mortality in the Presidency.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Public Health Department completed its tenth year of work. There are now 10 women medical officers, 61 health visitors and 548 midwives working in 241 centres under local bodies. The staff cared for 158,378 (136,532) mothers, 129,789 (105,679) ante-natal cases, 68,050 (60,783) labour cases, 50,561 (36,571) infants and 37,487 (22,997) pre-school children. There were in all 13,953 (14,256) **clinics** at which 154,526 (123,947) **ante-natal cases,** 272,966 (133,900) **infants** and 203,802 (87,125) **nursing mothers** received attention. Health talks were given in 429 (821) girls' schools to total audiences of 126,703 (48,433).

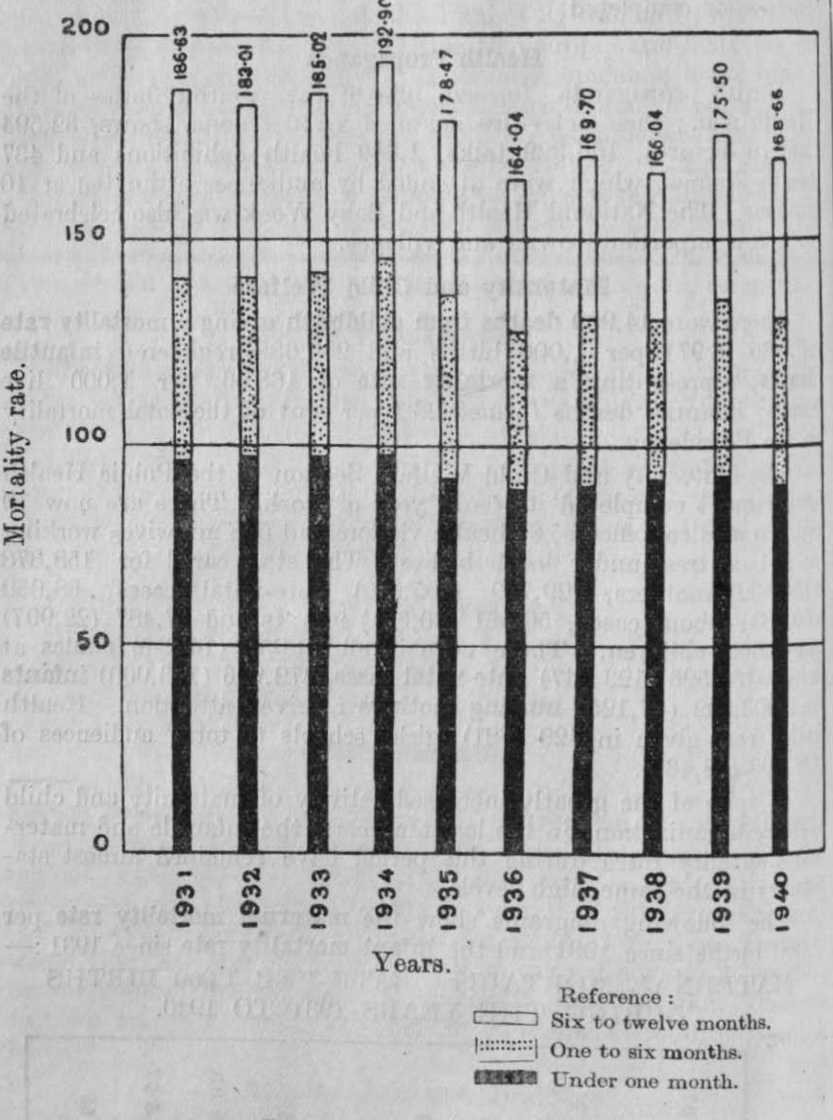
In spite of the greatly increased activity of maternity and child welfare organizations in the last ten years, the infantile and maternal mortality rates during this period have remained almost stationary at the same high levels.

The following diagrams show the **maternal mortality rate** per 1,000 births since 1931 and the **infant mortality rate** since 1931:—

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS DURING THE YEARS 1931 TO 1940.



INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS, DURING THE YEARS 1931 TO 1940.




**Poonamallee Health Unit**

The Unit was financed from the Government of India grant for rural development and by the Rockefeller Foundation till 30th September 1940. Since then it has been retained on a modified scale and at a reduced cost and the entire expenditure on the scheme has been met from the Government of India grant.

As usual, training was given to public health workers and students. Extensive propaganda was carried on by means of talks, lantern lectures and cinema shows. Intensive efforts were made to reduce fly and mosquito breeding places. Seven bore-wells were constructed, free labour being supplied by the villagers. Investigations into infant deaths showed that 162·1 per thousand live

births delivered by the Unit staff failed to live for one year, as compared with a death-rate of 218·3 per thousand live births delivered by barber midwifes.

## Medical Relief

### Indian Systems

**School of Indian Medicine.**—The **number of students** at the School fell to 534 (563), of whom 58 (48) were women. Forty-five (44) per cent of the candidates passed the final L.I.M. examination. The average daily number of **in-patients** at the Indian Medical School Hospital was 102·82 (106·98) and of **out-patients** 1,017·7 (1,008·1).

**Dispensaries.**—At the end of the year there were 411 (389) dispensaries of Indian Medicine, including the Government Hospital of Indian Medicine. A total of 3·655 (3·936) million **out-patients** were treated, and 36,707 (44,891) **operations** conducted. Excluding the Guntur District Board, the total **receipts** amounted to Rs. 4·14 lakhs and **expenditure** to Rs. 4·13 lakhs.

### Western Systems

#### Medical Institutions

The total number of **medical institutions** of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1940 was 1,336 (1,325), of which 1,067 (1,059) were in rural, and 269 (266) in urban, areas. There were 435 (415) subsidized rural dispensaries and 901 (910) other medical institutions, of which 184 (176) were maintained by the State, 488 (487) by local bodies, 180 (197) by private bodies with, or without, State aid, and 49 (50) by the Railways. The total number of **in-patients** and **out-patients** treated in these medical institutions, including the subsidized rural dispensaries, was 20,008,662 (19,842,366). The number of in-patients increased to 352,951 (342,811); of these, 231,939 were cured, 67,577 relieved, 28,579 otherwise discharged and 16,469 died. The **death rate** was 4·67 (4·77) per cent.

The most prevalent diseases were: diseases of the respiratory system, other than pneumonia and tuberculosis (1,551,534); diseases of the digestive system, excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours (1,434,726); ulcerative inflammations (1,434,476); injuries, general and local (1,210,336); diseases of the urinary organ, including tumours (1,097,515); diseases of the skin and nails, excluding tumours (1,069,991); diseases of the intestines, excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours (959,223); and diseases of the teeth and gums, excluding tumours (655,903).

Thirteen thousand five hundred and ten (12,960) **beds** of which 6,123 (5,930) were **for women,** were provided for in-patients in hospitals of classes I, III and IV.

The total number of **operations** performed was 704,905 (688,107) and the **percentage of deaths** was 0·40 (0·30). There were 129,045 (127,318) **labour cases** of which 20,544 (19,575) were abnormal, and 912 (949) deaths from child-birth. Statistics of other patients and the diseases for which they were treated are given below :—

| | Patients. | | Deaths. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1939. | 1940. | 1939. | 1940. |
| **Malaria** .. .. | 1,111,024 | 1,671,713 | 371 | 348 |
| **Dysentery** .. .. | 381,605 | 372,808 | 643 | 677 |
| **Enteric fever** .. .. | 26,013 | 24,185 | 902 | 847 |
| **Tuberculosis** .. .. | 92,156 | 83,895 | 1,524 | 1,287 |
| **Leprosy** .. .. | 59,429 | 67,352 | 78 | 102 |

The number of sittings in the X-ray departments attached to Government hospitals was 228,642 and a sum of Rs. 51,714 was realized, of which Rs. 33,196 were collected from the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Government General Hospital, Madras. An X-ray plant and a building were sanctioned for the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram. The Out-Patient Departments of Tuberculosis in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, and the Erskine Hospital, Madura, were equipped with an up-to-date X-ray plant and with other appliances.

The construction of Tuberculosis Clinics on the approved plan has been started in the Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Guntur, Madura, Vizagapatam and Chittoor Districts. The Tuberculosis Association is making plans to have Tuberculosis Clinics in all District Headquarters Hospitals for the diagnosis and treatment of patients in the initial stage. A diploma course in Tuberculosis (T.D.D.) was started in the Madras Medical College in July 1940 so as to give special training to medical officers who may eventually be posted to these centres. The Government decided that the number of beds in hospitals should correspond with the number of in-patients who can conveniently be accommodated in the hospital buildings. The number of beds in 76 hospitals was accordingly revised and they have been increased to 5,369 (4,481).

The recruitment of honorary medical officers to fill duty posts of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons was suspended, pending a revision of the honorary system and temporary paid appointments were made to fill vacancies in both these categories. Sixteen temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons who had been kept on temporarily for about ten years were confirmed as permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Twenty-one Sub-Assistant Surgeons, who were below 40 years of age, were released for military duty. The arrangement by which a Woman Medical Service Officer

was appointed as Superintendent, Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, was terminated and a provincial Woman Civil Surgeon was appointed to the post for the first time.

On the recommendations of the Surgeon-General, the Government issued orders abolishing the committee for selecting house surgeons and house physicians and delegated power to the Surgeon-General to make such appointments on the recommendations of the surgeons and physicians under whom the house surgeons and house physicians have to work.

Two important amendments were made to the Madras Medical Service Rules: one provides for the direct appointment of medical demonstrators serving in the Anatomy and Physiology Departments of the Medical Colleges to the category of non-clinical Assistant Professors; the other provides for the direct recruitment of Assistant Surgeons for appointment in the Barnard Institute of Radiology and other Radiological Departments in the Presidency. The Government relaxed the ban on private practice among Government medical officers to the extent of permitting them to examine applicants for policies with private insurance companies, and to accept fees for the grant of certificates in such cases.

**Finance.**—The **revenue** realized from the medical institutions, other than mental hospitals, was Rs. 9·39 (Rs. 9·24) lakhs. The total **expenditure** incurred, excluding mental hospitals, rose to Rs. 93·86 (Rs. 89·24) lakhs. The rise in expenditure is chiefly due to the increased cost of dietary articles, medicines, surgical appliances and other hospital requisites owing to war conditions, the increase in the number of patients, and the opening of additional rural dispensaries.

### MENTAL HOSPITALS

The total number of **patients** at the three mental hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair was 3,056 (2,920), of whom 744 (684) were women. The number of patients discharged in the year was 579 (537); of these, 147 (204) were cured, 305 (207) had improved, 58 (55) had not improved and 69 (71) were discharged otherwise. There were 145 (121) deaths. The **average daily number** of patients in the three hospitals during the year was 2,310·21 (2,200·05), of whom 568·92 (535;33) were women. The **average daily sick** were 403·97 (372·89), of whom 124·16 (117·30) were women. The percentage of deaths to the average daily strength was 6·28 (5·50). The chief causes of insanity were domestic worry, hereditary predisposition, business worry, epilepsy, syphilis, bodily illness, toxins and other infections.

The Government sanctioned the opening of a psychiatric clinic in the Out-Patient Department of the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam. Long overdue improvements to the sanitary arrangements in the Madras Mental Hospital were sanctioned.

The work of the Mental Hospitals was again seriously hampered by the lack of accommodation—there are only 1,298 beds available while the average number of patients actually present is 2,380—and by the shortage of specialised medical officers, nurses and attendant staff.

**Finance.**—The total **receipts** amounted to Rs. 6,21,667 (Rs. 6,46,076). **Expenditure** amounted to Rs. 5,78,789 (Rs. 5,43,414).

MEDICAL COLLEGES

The Medical Colleges in the Presidency are the Medical College, Madras; the Stanley Medical College, Madras; and the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam. Admission to these Colleges is by selection by the three Principals.

Of the 1,003 (985) students at the **Medical College,** Madras, 771, including 147 women, were studying for the M.B.B.S.; 2 for the L.M. & S.; and 30 L.M.Ps. including 4 women, qualifying for the M.B.B.S. The percentage of passes at the University examinations rose to 58·4 (51·9) and passes at the final medical examinations to 45·84 (39·20).

Sixty-six (66) candidates were admitted to the **Stanley Medical College**. Additional buildings, constructed at a cost of Rs. 3·8 lakhs, were completed and occupied. The L.M.P. and M.B.B.S. departments continued to work satisfactorily. The Commission appointed by the University of Madras inspected the College and on the Commission's recommendation the University granted recognition to the College.

Fifty students were admitted to the **Andhra Medical College.** The percentage of passes in the final M.B.B.S. examinations, Part II, again showed an improvement. The Ebden Out-Patients Block to the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, was opened by His Excellency the Governor; extensions to the new Maternity Ward were almost completed; and extensions to the Pathology Block were under construction. Medical degrees of the Andhra University were recognized by the Indian Medical Council with retrospective effect.

## King Institute, Guindy

The King Institute continued as the chief centre of medical and public health research in addition to its general function as the main laboratory for clinical, bacteriological, serological and pathological diagnosis.

The total issue of vaccine lymph was 4,583,160 (4,241,100) doses and the number of vaccinations rose to 4,438,262 (4,270,944), mainly due to the increased number of re-vaccinations, which showed

a higher success rate of 27·9 (23·0) per cent. The main issues were—

| | 1939. DOSES. | 1940. DOSES. |
|---|---|---|
| Cholera vaccine .. .. .. | 528,112 | 643,371 |
| Plague vaccine .. .. .. | 66,526 | 72,570 |
| T.A.B. vaccine .. .. .. | 122,422 | 104,444 |
| Therapeutic vaccines .. .. | 68,132 | 65,261 |

The increase in issues of plague and cholera vaccines was due to local epidemics.

The following tests were made :—

| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Microscopical and Bacteriological .. | 12,592 | 13,123 |
| Serological (Khan and Wasserman) .. | 57,983 | 44,494 |
| Water samples .. .. .. | 6,624 | 7,899 |

Prophylactic dysenteric vaccine was manufactured for the first time. With the liberal help of the Indian Research Fund Association, research was made on cholera, sandfly fever virus, filterable virus, endemic fluorosis, algæ, duodenal ulcer, scorpion venom anti-serum, and on monkey and avian malaria. The results obtained have already had practical application, more especially with regard to cholera, algæ, filterable viruses and endemic fluorosis. A large scale experiment on the value of chick embryo vaccine in smallpox prevention, carried out at the request of the Ministry of Health, London, is expected to give results of world-wide interest. **Expenditure** increased by Rs. 95,870. The **net profit** was Rs. 4,09,477 (Rs. 5,21,359).

### Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Adulteration Act was extended to nine more areas controlled by local bodies. The Act is now in force in 104 (96) municipalities and panchayats. Nine thousand seven hundred and forty-eight (8,833) samples from 104 (91) local bodies were analysed. The percentage of adulteration was 33·4 (35·8). In view of the high percentage of adulteration, it is most unsatisfactory that the average amount of the fines imposed on convicted vendors are decreasing instead of increasing to a deterrent figure.

## Emigration and Immigration

**Emigration.**—There was no assisted emigration of unskilled workers to **Malaya,** but assistance was given to 257 non-working dependants to join their relatives and to 223 skilled labourers and their dependants who had come to India on leave. Fourteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-six (24,201) persons paid their

own passage, of whom 833 were presumed to be labourers. The average daily wage for men and women in Malaya rose to 12½ annas and 10 annas (11¼ annas and 9 annas) respectively.

Emigration of unskilled labour to **Ceylon** continued to be prohibited, but exemption was given in 3,360 (4,812) cases. The ordinary passenger traffic to Ceylon was 58,001 (34,989). More convenient arrangements were made for the examination of emigrants at Mandapam. The average daily wage for men and women in Ceylon rose to 8 annas 4 pies (7 annas 6 pies) and 6 annas 7 pies (5 annas 11 pies).

A total of 13,682 (6,392) **skilled workers** and their dependants emigrated.

The Emigration Act is no longer applicable to departures by sea, on the expiry of leave spent in India, to a previous engagement outside India.

The health of the emigrants was good.

**Immigration.**—Twenty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-five persons returned from **Malaya** paying their own passages; of these 8,947 were presumed to belong to the labouring classes. Six thousand and twenty-five (11,169) emigrants were repatriated. Retention of the labour available, now that supply from India has stopped, probably accounts for this considerable difference. Seventy-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one persons returned from **Ceylon** as ordinary passengers; of these 12,578 were presumed to be labourers. Three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight (2,976) received assistance. Eleven persons were repatriated from **Mauritius** and 6 (47) from **South Africa.**

# CHAPTER VIII—INSTRUCTION

## Education

The number of **public institutions** fell to 41,164 (42,261) owing mainly to the closure of uneconomic and inefficient schools. The number of **pupils,** however, increased to 3,329,294 (3,306,732). The number of **private unrecognized institutions** decreased to 441 (468) and their strength to 15,885 (17,012). The percentage of persons under instruction to the total population was 6·8.

### University and Collegiate Education

There were 42 Arts Colleges for men and women, of which 8 were Honours, 20 First Grade and 14 Second Grade colleges, with a total **strength** of 16,756 (14,961). The number of students taking **post-graduate courses** increased to 189 (175) and the number of students in **Honours Classes** rose to 995 (891). There were 13 Professional Colleges for men and women with a total strength of 2,725 (2,662).

**University of Madras.**—Certain modifications in the Regulations were made empowering the Syndicate to grant exemption from the production of attendance certificates for admission to the Intermediate Examinations to persons who had passed the L.M.P. Examinations; enabling the teachers employed in schools recognized by the Education Department of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad to appear for the Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A. and M.A. Degree Examinations without the production of attendance certificates; making provision for Bengali as a second language for the University Examinations; and enabling B.As. in Science subjects and B.Scs. of not less than seven years' standing to present themselves direct for the D.Sc. Degree. Provisions were made for granting exemption for admission to students overseas who had to stop their studies and return to India and to those in India who had been prevented from joining a University in England owing to the outbreak of the war.

**Andhra University.**—The Board of Studies in Honours and Post-Graduate subjects in Teaching and Medicine, and the Board in Pass subjects were reconstituted by the Syndicate and the Academic Council, respectively. The Honours and Pass Boards in Botany, Zoology and Geology were formed in the place of the old Board of Studies in Natural Science. The Honorary Degree of D.Litt. was conferred on Lord Erskine, *in absentia*.

**Annamalai University.**—Amendments to the statutes governing Research Studentships were made, fixing the number of studentships at six and reducing their value from Rs. 40 to Rs. 30 per month. Regulations were also made governing the award of degree of D.Sc. on the basis of a research thesis, and providing for

a special departmental test for candidates seeking admission to the Vidwan Course.

### Secondary Education

The number of **public secondary schools** for Indian boys increased to 543 (530) and their strength to 223,815 (210,282). Twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-four (23,457 boys and 1,797 girls) completed their Secondary School Leaving Certificate Course. Three hundred and forty-nine schools (218) used the languages of the Presidency as the medium of instruction in the higher forms and presented pupils at public examinations. Aided schools were permitted to introduce Hindi as an optional subject in Forms IV to VI and grants-in-aid for the necessary staff were given by the Government. In order to improve physical education in secondary schools and to give it greater prominence in the S.S.L.C. scheme, provision was made for the entry of detailed records of physical education and athletic qualifications in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate. The total **direct expenditure** on secondary education was Rs. 93·61 lakhs towards which **public funds** contributed 32 (33) per cent; **fees** 61 (59) per cent; and **other sources** 7 (8) per cent.

### Elementary Education

There were 35,326 (36,322) **public elementary schools** for boys with 2,587,458 pupils (2,586,410). The number of **part-time** and **night schools** decreased to 135 (248). The total number of **teachers** employed in elementary schools for boys increased to 92,560 (92,515). There were 536 buildings constructed during the year for elementary schools for boys, of which 89 were under public management. The number of complete schools with five standards, for boys and girls, rose to 33,365 (30,451); single teacher schools fell to 11,712 (13,420).

### Special and Technical Education

Secondary training classes were opened in three secondary schools bringing the total of training schools for Masters to 73 (71), with a strength of 9,856 (9,805). The number of training schools for Mistresses was 66 (63) and their strength 4,142 (3,806).

The last Training School Leaving Certificate Examination for the Lower Elementary Grade was held in March 1941 and there will be no more examination in that grade. With the introduction of the revised syllabi in elementary schools, the need to provide teachers capable of understanding the aims, objectives and principles of the new syllabi and of teaching the new subjects intelligently became urgent. The training course was accordingly reorganized, and there will, in future, be two grades; Secondary and Elementary. Sanction was given for the departmental publication of text

books in English and Indian languages for the secondary training course. A detailed record of the physical education and the athletic qualifications of pupils will be maintained from this year in the Training School Leaving Certificates.

There were 7,900 pupils (7,811) in the **industrial schools** for Indians under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce.

## Women's Education

There were five Arts Colleges for women with 853 (784) students. In addition, 736 women (704) attended men's colleges. Ninty-three (95) pupils were studying in the two **Training Colleges** for women in Madras. Two hundred and fourteen women were reading in **Professional Colleges** for men. Women were admitted to the College of Engineering, Guindy, for the first time. There were two Sanskrit Colleges for women with 28 pupils, and 33 women attended the Sanskrit Colleges for men.

The number of **secondary schools for girls** increased to 98 (93) and their strength to 28,798 (27,008). The number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys was 15,200 (14,351). The number of **elementary schools for girls** further decreased to 4,360 (4,474), owing mainly to the closure of inefficient schools under private and local board management. Attendance, however, increased to 414,939 (411,088). The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys rose to 645,934 (607,874).

## Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans

There were 13 (13) High, 11 (7) Middle and 10 (12) Primary schools for boys; and 20 (20) High, 13 (16) Middle and 7 (5) Primary schools for girls. There were four special schools, two of which were training schools. The total **strength** in the schools was 12,653 (12,142), of whom 2,496 (2,319) were Indians. The increase was mainly due to the admission of children evacuated from overseas. There were 219 (213) Anglo-Indian and European scholars in Arts and Professional Colleges for men and women. One thousand one hundred and six (1,317) Anglo-Indian and European pupils attended secondary, elementary, training and other special schools for Indians.

## Muhammadan Education

The number of Muhammadan students increased to 808 (685) in **Arts Colleges** for men and women and to 131 (117) in **Professional Colleges.** There were three Arabic Colleges with 139 (148) pupils. There were 16 (16) **secondary schools for boys** intended mainly for Muhammadans, with a **strength** of 3,868 (3,748); the number of **schools for girls** increased to 3 (2) with 689 (502) pupils, owing to the opening of a new High School for Mappilla Girls at Tirur, South Malabar. The total number of Muhammadan pupils

reading in all secondary schools for Indians increased from 14,657 (13,631 boys and 1,026 girls) to 15,902 (14,657 boys and 1,245 girls).

The total number of **recognized elementary schools** for **Mappilla boys and girls** decreased to 1,571 (1,606) and their strength to 155,602 (156,542). The decrease was due to the closure of uneconomic and inefficient schools. The numbers in the Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram rose to 201 (177). The number of Mappilla pupils in all secondary schools in Malabar was 1,887 (1,466 boys and 421 girls) compared with 1,406 (1,365 boys and 41 girls).

The total **expenditure** on Muhammadan and Mappilla Schools was Rs. 29·60 (Rs. 30·81) lakhs, towards which **public funds** contributed 85 per cent, **fees** 4 per cent and **other sources** 11 per cent.

### Education of Scheduled Classes

The number of **public institutions** mainly intended for **scheduled classes** was 7,019 (7,383) and their strength 342,867 (348,374). There was, however, a large increase in the number of pupils reading in standard five. The number of **unrecognized private schools** for these classes decreased to 16 (25) with 649 (1,003) pupils. The **total number** of pupils of these classes in all public institutions increased to 339,081 (338,369), the increase in elementary schools being very noticeable. Twelve thousand four hundred and eighty-four (12,392) elementary schools under public management, not specially intended for these classes, admitted 86,639 (82,429) pupils from the scheduled classes. There were 1,159 (1,001) teachers of the scheduled classes employed in schools not specially intended for them. Three hundred and sixty-two pupils belonging to the scheduled classes completed their Secondary School Leaving Certificate Course during the year and 293, of whom 39 were women, were successful in the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination.

### Education of Aboriginal Hill and Criminal Tribes

Sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty-two (16,174) pupils belonging to Aboriginal and Hill tribes received instruction in all types of institutions in the Presidency. The number of elementary schools in the Agency Tracts specially intended for these classes increased to 172 (150) and their strength to 5,835 (4,970). In the Kurnool District 23 (23) Government Schools worked exclusively for the benefit of 614 (595) Chenchu children. In the Nilgiris there were 78 (75) special schools; of these, 61 were under District Board, and 17 under aided, management, the total strength in all these institutions being 4,948. Many schools for these classes were also working in other Districts.

### Education of Defective Children

There were 11 (11) schools for defective children, with a total strength of 663 (665) pupils. The Manorama Deaf and Dumb School, Erode, was closed and the Municipal Deaf and Dumb School, Karaikudi, was included in the list of recognized schools. Two schools were under Municipal management and the rest under private control.

### Finance

The total **expenditure on education** increased to Rs. 594·31 (Rs. 593·31) lakhs. **Public funds** contributed 63 per cent and **private funds** 37 per cent of the cost.

## Government Examinations

The following table gives particulars of the examinations conducted by the Government :—

| Number and name of examination. | Number of candidates registered. | Number of candidates examined. | Number of centres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination .. .. .. | 25,799 | 25,393 | 384 |
| 2 Training School Leaving Certificate Examination .. .. .. .. | 19,908 | 18,613 | 152 |
| 3 Government Technical Examinations— | | | |
| (*a*) Part I .. .. .. .. | 12,896 | 12,390 | 238 |
| (*b*) Part II .. .. .. .. | 14 | 13 | 1 |
| 4 Sanskrit Entrance Examination .. | 370 | 364 | 20 |
| 5 Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination .. .. .. .. | 267 | 243 | 14 |
| 6 European Schools Examination .. | 734 | 727 | 18 |
| 7 Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Training (for Men) .. | 67 | 67 | 1 |
| 8 Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Indian Music .. .. .. | 15 | 15 | 1 |
| 9 Examination for Nursery School Teachers' Certificates .. .. | 8 | 8 | 1 |
| 10 Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf mute) children .. .. | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| Total .. | 60,083 | 57,843 | 832 |

In addition to the examinations held in the Presidency, the Technical Examinations, the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination, the Sanskrit Entrance Examination and the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination were held at various centres outside the Presidency.

In the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination 25,393 (23,581) students were examined; of these 17,995 were from the

Madras University area and 7,398 were from the Andhra University area; 55 (54) per cent of the former were declared eligible for admission to the Madras University and 43 (41) per cent of the latter to the Andhra University. Seven pupils belonging to the scheduled classes and 40 dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Three hundred and forty-nine (218) schools out of a total of 457 eligible to send candidates for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination used South Indian languages as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms, and pupils from those schools and some private candidates appeared for the public examination. Under the new orders, physical fitness and athletic qualifications are being entered in the Secondary School Leaving Certificates.

The Training School Leaving Certificate Examination for the Lower Elementary Grade was held for the last time in March 1941.

Following the introduction in 1939–40 of the revised syllabus in elementary schools, the training courses for teachers were reorganized to turn out suitable teachers. There will in future be only two grades of training under the non-collegiate type; the secondary and the elementary. The reorganized scheme of training embodies a predominantly professional course of two years for both these grades. The first Training School Leaving Certificate Examination under the revised scheme will be held in 1942.

**Receipts** were Rs. 5·88 (Rs. 5·27) lakhs and **expenditure** Rs. 3·94 (Rs. 3·66) lakhs.

## Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School

The number of boarders on the 31st March 1941 was 518 (529), of whom 201 (207) were girls. There were also 20 day scholars, of whom 7 were girls. Examination results were again disappointing: 8 out of 15 boys and 4 out of 5 girls passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination; 6 out of 8 boys and 5 out of 8 girls passed the Junior Cambridge Examination. A Special Department, opened for boys evacuated from English Public and Preparatory Schools, is working satisfactorily.

## Government Museum

The arrangement of the exhibits in the new Museum buildings was completed. Several original and plaster casts of the various schools of North Indian sculptures were bought or exchanged. The census of the coins was finished.

Museum demonstrations were held for the benefit of teachers. Three hundred and thirty-five (174) visits were paid by various educational institutions. The total number of visitors was 277,352 (321,772).

## Connemara Public Library

Four hundred and seven (579) books, excluding periodicals, were added during the year. Two hundred and forty-five (250) institutions sent their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins; 32 (45) standard works were also received. Two institutions were added to the Exchange List and 7 removed from it. Publications from 40 institutions in enemy, or enemy occupied, countries could not be received.

Forty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy (47,894) persons visited the Library and consulted 115,563 (144,667) books. Twenty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-eight (25,630) books were lent to residents in Madras and its vicinity, and 52 (122) to mufassal libraries. There were 150 new depositors, bringing the total to 2,154.

## Oriental Manuscripts Library

Four thousand three hundred and twenty-eight (4,105) visitors consulted 9,441 (9,833) books and manuscripts during the year, Eight hundred and seventy-six (762) works were issued on loan.

## Other Libraries

There were 1,151 (1,137) libraries in the Presidency, of which six (5) were specially intended for women. One hundred and fifty-four (156) libraries under private management were registered.

## Educational Association and Reading Rooms

There were 2,864 (2,552) **educational associations,** including associations of teachers, with 119,774 members, of whom 9,111 were women. There were 1,604 (1,403) **Reading Rooms** and **Literary Associations** with a membership of 2,153,356 (1,326,259).

## Madras Record Office

The annual transfer of records from the Secretariat and the Board of Revenue was carried out according to the programme. Some Survey Office records were also transferred as space was available as a result of the occupation of the two new blocks of buildings opened last year.

Fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty-eight (13,933) requisitions were received and 449 (420) searches made. Twelve searches were also made for private persons. Eight research students and a research fellow of the Madras University were allowed to examine records.

The printing of the records from 1751–1765 was continued.

The training of attenders in Collectorates in the mending of old records was completed and a similar scheme was started for the training of attenders of the Madras High Court and of District Courts.

## Literature and the Press

### Periodicals (The Press)

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the Presidency was 917 (839). Of these, 253 (250) were in English; 210 (192) in Tamil; 184 (151) in Telugu; 26 (21) in Kanarese; 24 (25) in Malayalam; and 19 (22) in other languages. One hundred and sixty-three (144) were bi-lingual and 38 (34) were in three or more languages. Two hundred and sixteen papers ceased publication; 115 were newly started; and 35 were started in, but ceased publication during, the year. Three hundred and sixty-four (346) papers and periodicals were published in Madras. The principal daily newspapers in the Presidency were "The Hindu", "The Mail", "The Indian Express" and "Free Press", in English; "Dhinamani", "Swadesamitran" and "Bharatha Devi", in Tamil; "Andhra Prabha" and "Andhra Patrika", in Telugu; and "Mathrubhumi" in Malayalam. "Free Press" and "Bharatha Devi" started publication during the year.

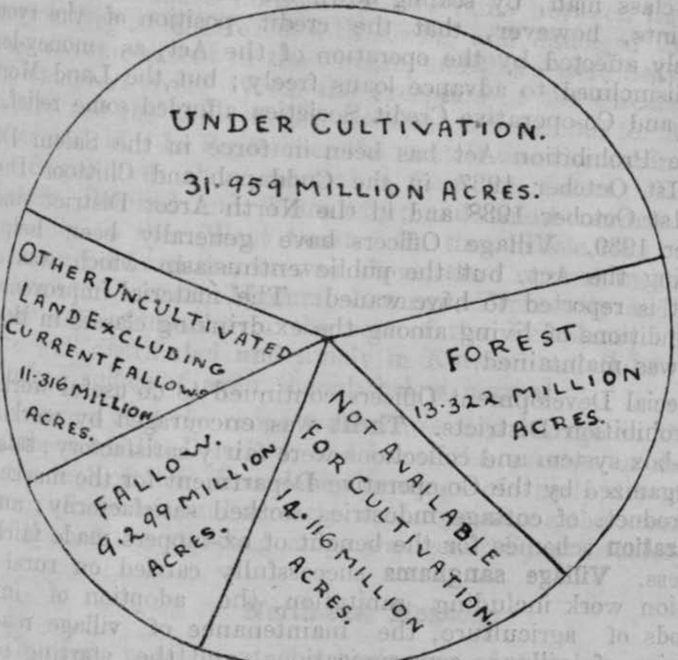
### Registration of Books

The number of books registered fell to 2,703 (3,058). Of these, 418 were in English; 1,933 in languages of the Presidency; 91 in classical languages; and 261 in more than one language. The decrease has been general in all subjects with the exception of History and Poetry, but unfortunately the majority of these publications were cram-books for examinations. Madras, Malabar, Guntur, Tanjore and South Kanara contributed the largest number of books.

# CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

## Utilization of Land

The **total area** of the Presidency, for which details were available, was 80,012 million acres. The following diagram shows the use to which it was put :—




## Condition of the Agricultural Population

The economic condition of the agricultural population during the fasli was, on the whole, better than in the previous three faslis owing to the general increase in the area under crops, their better yield, the higher price of rice and the land revenue concessions granted by the Government. The ryot on the West Coast was, however, affected by a smaller yield of paddy and the low price of pepper; growers of groundnut and sugarcane were also affected by lower prices.

Owing to the war there was a reduction in exports of groundnut seed, which was mainly bought by the oil-seed crushing industry. The production of the by-product, groundnut cake, was consequently larger; and as exports, and the price, of cake had

fallen by one-third, it was available at a reasonable price for agricultural purposes as a substitute for the high priced imported artificial manures.

Labour was available for the working classes and the wages were normal. Agricultural labourers who are paid in kind were not generally affected by the rise in prices but labourers paid in cash were not so fortunate.

The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938, improved in some degree the condition of the indebted agriculturist, especially the middle-class man, by scaling down his debts. There were some complaints, however, that the credit position of the ryot was adversely affected by the operation of the Act, as money-lenders were disinclined to advance loans freely; but the Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies afforded some relief.

The Prohibition Act has been in force in the Salem District since 1st October 1937, in the Cuddapah and Chittoor Districts since 1st October 1938 and in the North Arcot District since 1st October 1939. Village Officers have generally been helpful in enforcing the Act, but the public enthusiasm which was shown at first is reported to have waned. The material improvement in the conditions of living among the ex-drinking classes in the rural areas was maintained.

Special Development Officers continued to do useful work in all the prohibition Districts. **Thrift** was encouraged by working the hundi-box system and collections were fairly satisfactory; **sale societies** organized by the Co-operative Department for the marketing of the products of cottage industries worked satisfactorily; and **land colonization** schemes for the benefit of ex-tappers made fairly good progress. **Village sanghams** successfully carried on rural reconstruction work including sanitation, the adoption of improved methods of agriculture, the maintenance of village roads, the extension of village communications, and the starting of night schools to eradicate illiteracy. The sanghams also organized games, amusements and bhajanas as counter-attractions to drink and even attended to the settlement of disputes and factions in some cases.

## Weather and Crops

[*Fasli* 1350 : 1*st July* 1940–30*th June* 1941]

The season was the most satisfactory in the past five years. The total area cropped, the area of lands sown more than once, the area irrigated and the estimated yield of the main cereal crops were all higher than in any of the previous five years. The area under paddy, the main food crop, was the highest on record. There was no occasion to open famine relief works and remissions of land revenue were appreciably smaller than last year.

## South-west Monsoon

The south-west monsoon set in early in the third week of May and there were widespread rains up to the 22nd of the month, when they slackened. The rainfall in June, however, was below normal only in East Godavari (Agency), West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Bellary, Anantapur, Malabar and South Kanara; in Trichinopoly it was normal; elsewhere it was above normal. The rainfall in July was below normal in all Districts except East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Ramnad and the West Coast where it was above normal. Heavy rains between the 10th and 25th of August interfered with sowing and damaged the standing crops to some extent in the Circars, and there were heavy floods in the Godavari river. With the exception of the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary and the West Coast, however, the rainfall for August was below normal. In September the rainfall was normal in Cuddapah and Coimbatore; above normal in Chittoor, Salem, Trichinopoly Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly; and below normal elsewhere, especially on the West Coast. On the whole, the south-west monsoon bordered on, or was above, the normal in the Circars, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly and the West Coast and insufficient in the rest of the Presidency. The rains were well distributed and timely in Kurnool and Salem and were therefore sufficient even though below **normal.**

Sowings of early crops were above the average in the Deccan and the Carnatic Districts, and below the average in the Circars. In the rest of the Presidency, sowings of early dry crops were below the average and of early wet crops above the average. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory.

## North-east Monsoon

Thundery weather at the beginning of October was followed by a spell of wet weather and by the end of the month the monsoon had set in. The rainfall for the month was above normal in Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Ramnad and South Kanara and below normal elsewhere, especially in Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari. The rainfall in November was below normal only in Vizagapatam, East Godavari (Agency) and Bellary and above normal elsewhere. In December the monsoon was generally active in the southern half of the Presidency. Though the rains of November and December did some damage to standing crops, they ensured adequate supplies to irrigation sources. Little rainfall was received in January, except in South Arcot, North Arcot and the Southern Districts. On the whole the north-east monsoon was below normal in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna, and above normal in the other Districts, more particularly in Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly.

Sowings of late crops were above the average in the Carnatic Districts and below the average in the Circars, the Deccan and in the Central Districts. The variations in the case of the Southern Districts and the West Coast were small. The condition of the late crops was generally satisfactory.

### Hot Weather Rains

There were local thundershowers in early February. March was dry and unusually warm. Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, the Southern Districts and Malabar had rains in April. There was a severe cyclone in Malabar and much damage was done. The rainfall in May was heavily in excess of normal in Malabar; above normal in Vizagapatam, Salem and Tinnevelly; normal in Chittoor; and below normal in the rest of the Presidency. On the whole the hot weather rains were above the average only in Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Malabar and below normal in the other districts.

### Seasonal Remissions

Remissions of land revenue were appreciably less than in the previous year in most Districts. Land revenue was remitted on a comparatively large scale only in parts of East Godavari (Rs. 68,326), West Godavari (Rs. 89,737), Kistna (Rs. 92,996), Anantapur (Rs. 92,363), Chittoor (Rs. 55,118), North Arcot (Rs. 57,895) and Tanjore (Rs. 58,084). In view of the adverse seasonal conditions in 12 villages of the Bellary taluk, the remission of dry assessment at four annas in the rupee was sanctioned but the amount involved was only Rs. 4,142. In the Sankarankoil taluk of Tinnevelly, the yield of cotton was affected by the heavy rains, and consequently, the collection of four annas in the rupee of the March and May kists of the dry assessment of fasli 1349 was further postponed to fasli 1351.

## Agriculture

### Administration

The District administration of this Department was reorganized. Each District became a separate unit in the charge of a gazetted officer styled the District Agricultural Officer, who is directly responsible to the Director of Agriculture. The four posts of Deputy Director of Agriculture were reduced to two and the post of Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture was revived. The Government sanctioned the permanent retention of the Fruit Research Station, Kodur, and the creation of a post of Fruit Specialist in the Madras Agricultural Service.

### Research

Agricultural research in the Presidency is mainly confined to the **Central Research Institute, Coimbatore,** where all the Specialists, excluding the Fruit Specialist who has his headquarters in Kodur, Cuddapah, have their laboratories and experimental farms. The Paddy, Cotton, Millets and Fruit Specialists also have their assistants at the District Agricultural Research Stations. Results of economic importance obtained at the Central Research Institute are first tested in the research stations of the District concerned and then in the cultivators' fields under local conditions. If satisfactory, the results are passed on to the Agricultural Demonstrators, who try to persuade the cultivators to adopt the improvement.

**Chemical Research.**—The **Chemistry section** dealt with 2,042 (1,677) samples of soils, manures, waters, foods, fodders and other agricultural products. Studies on the black soils of the Madras Deccan were continued; further investigations were made into rheumatic arthritis in cattle; the survey of the natural grasses of the Presidency was extended to the Southern Districts; and experiments on extracting malt were continued and a pilot plant for the manufacture of malt foods on a commercial basis was tested.

**Crop and other Researches.**—The **Paddy section** concentrated mainly on the isolation of high-yielding strains from local varieties; the evolution of strains by hybridization; the study of mutations artificially induced by pre-treatment of seed with X-ray, heat, cold and chemicals; and the improvement of cultural and manurial practices. The most outstanding feature of this year was the release of 13 new paddy strains for distribution. Experiments were carried on with millets, pulses, oil seeds, fruits, sugarcane and cotton. Small scale trials in fruit products and canning were continued. Good quality custard apple jam, papaya conserve, and jack fruit candy were made. The special feature of the year in the **Cotton Section** was the release of 2 new strains—Co. 3 and Co. 4—of great economic value. Dry farming research was continued at Hagari and was concentrated on soil physics, plant physiology, agronomy and crop improvement. The **Mycology Section** continued its investigations on fungus diseases affecting cultivated crops. The **Entomological Section** dealt with 316 (305) enquiries, mainly dealing with insect pests and their control and with bee-keeping. Research was carried on with regard to control of crop pests, toxity of indigenous and foreign insecticides to insect pests, systematics of insects and bee-keeping. Bee-keeping continued to increase in popularity and 5,999 (5,019) hives were maintained in the Presidency. The Department prepared and distributed 99 lb. of comb-foundation sheets.

**Mechanical Equipment.**—Two more ploughs manufactured by Messrs. P.S.G. & Sons' Charity Industrial Institute, were approved by the Research Engineer. A new record of 7,693 was reached in the sale of ploughs by departmental depots and private agencies.

Improvements were made in earthscoops, fruit graders, hand-power groundnut decorticators and sugarcane crushers. Experiments were continued with wetland puddlers and hand-power rice shellers.

## Propaganda

Propaganda work is mainly in the hands of the Agricultural Demonstrators, helped by one or more Demonstration Maistries. In addition to the 2,002 (1,759) **trial plots** for testing new strains for yield, there were 8,237 (8,988) **Demonstration plots** on cultivators' fields to convince them of the superiority of the departmental seeds, improved implements and methods of cultivation. Intensive propaganda by Demonstration Maistries in 9 taluks of the Vizagapatam District continued to give very satisfactory results.

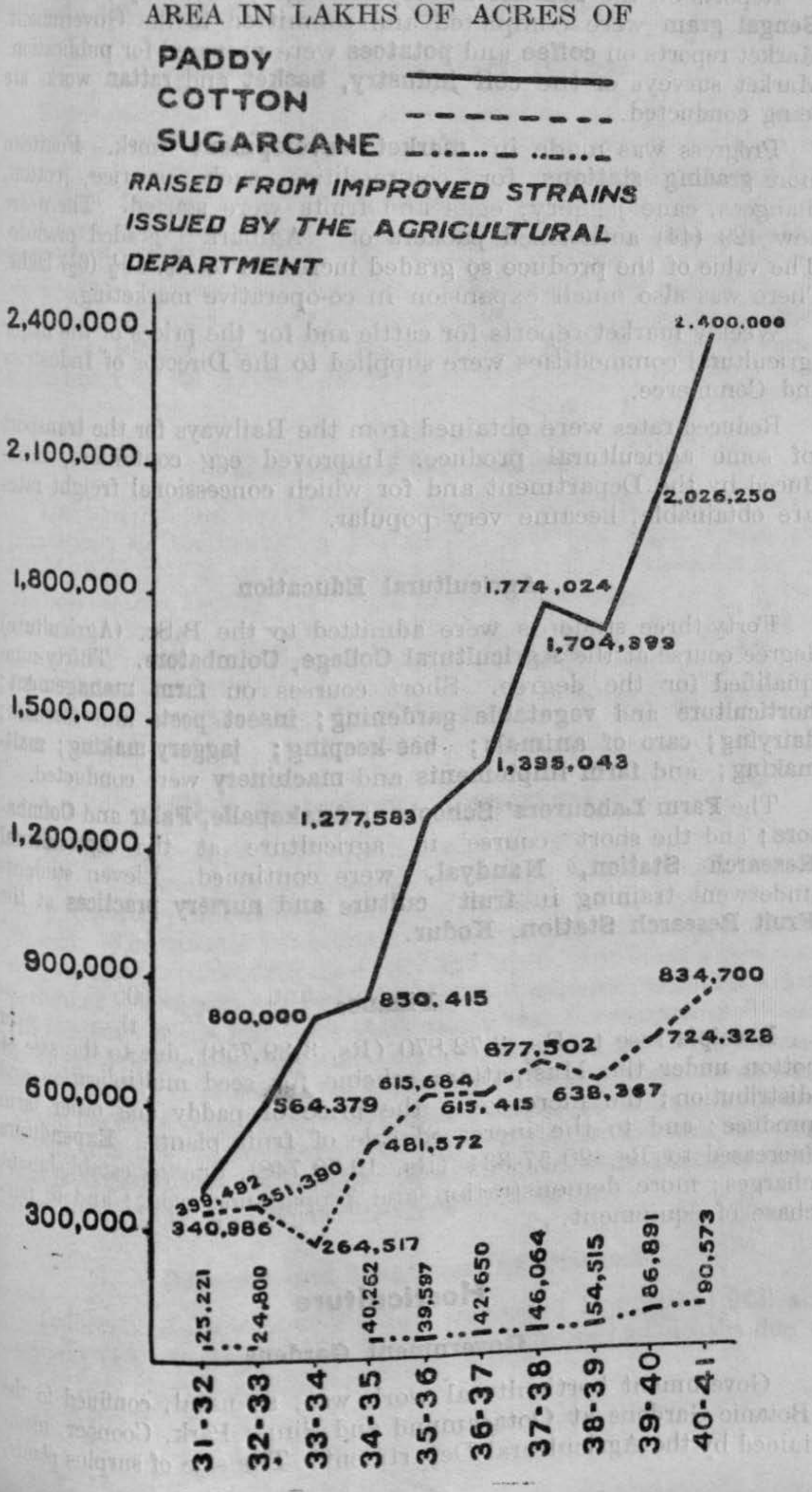
The Agricultural Research Stations at Coimbatore, Aduturai, Pattambi, Buchireddipalem, Maruteru, Samalkot and Anakapalle have produced a large number of new **paddy** strains to suit local conditions, and 87 such strains were sown over an estimated area of 2,400,000 (2,026,000) acres or 23·5 (20) per cent of the area under paddy cultivation. These strains are estimated to yield 10 to 25 per cent more grain than the local varieties from which they were evolved. Improved methods for raising paddy seedlings for transplantation were followed on an estimated area of 1,493,400 (1,420,000) acres. Propaganda to extend the area under **green manure crops,** such as indigo, sunnhemp, and kolinji, resulted in 462,000 (384,000) acres being sown with such crops.

Work on **cotton breeding** continued at the Hagari, Nandyal, Coimbatore, Koilpatti and Guntur Agricultural Research Stations. Though the total area under **sugarcane decreased,** considerably owing to the fall in the price of jaggery, the area under **improved canes** increased to 90,573 (86,891) acres. The Sindewahe furnace which does not require any fuel besides megass, was recommended by the Agricultural Department and 11,530 (2,090) such furnaces were in use during the year.

The area under **improved groundnut** was 15,000 (15,061) acres. The benefits of sowing in every furrow rather than in alternate furrows was demonstrated. Much attention was paid to the proper preservation of **cattle manure** and 86,709 (34,463) manure pits and heaps were maintained on improved lines and 35,164 (48,073) dry earth and loose box sheds constructed.

Forty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven (31,508) demonstrations with improved agricultural implements were carried out. Four thousand two hundred and sixty-two (5,839) ploughs and 6,853 (5,239) spare parts were sold. The smaller sales are due to the abnormal rise in price of all iron implements. Loans amounting to Rs. 14,473 were granted by District Agricultural Officers for the purchase of 1,799 agricultural implements. The Revenue Department also sanctioned Rs. 460 for similar purchases.

The following graph shows the area of paddy, cotton and sugarcane raised from departmental strains :—



## Marketing

Reports on the **Market Surveys of sugar, fibre crops, maize** and **Bengal gram** were completed and submitted to the Government. Market reports on **coffee** and **potatoes** were prepared for publication. Market surveys of the **coir industry, basket** and **rattan** works are being conducted.

Progress was made in **market development** work. Fourteen more **grading stations** for commodities such as rice, cotton, mangoes, cane jaggery, eggs and fruits were started. There are now 129 (44) authorized packers of "Agmark" graded produce. The value of the produce so graded increased to Rs. 16½ (6½) lakhs. There was also much expansion in co-operative marketing.

Weekly market reports for cattle and for the prices of the major agricultural commodities were supplied to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

Reduced rates were obtained from the Railways for the transport of some agricultural produce. Improved egg containers, introduced by the Department and for which concessional freight rates are obtainable, became very popular.

## Agricultural Education

Forty-three students were admitted to the B.Sc. (Agriculture) degree course at the **Agricultural College, Coimbatore.** Thirty-nine qualified for the degree. Short courses on **farm management; horticulture** and **vegetable gardening; insect pests** and **diseases; dairying; care of animals; bee-keeping; jaggery-making; malt-making;** and **farm implements** and **machinery** were conducted.

The **Farm Labourers' Schools** at **Anakapalle, Palur** and **Coimbatore;** and the short course in agriculture at the **Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal,** were continued. Eleven students underwent training in **fruit culture and nursery practices** at the **Fruit Research Station, Kodur.**

## Finance

**Receipts** rose to Rs. 3,72,870 (Rs. 3,39,758), due to the sale of cotton under the Masipattam scheme for seed multiplication and distribution; the increase in the price of paddy and other farm produce; and to the increased sale of fruit plants. **Expenditure** increased to Rs. 20,57,334 (Rs. 19,80,748), due to establishment charges; more demonstration and propaganda work; and to purchase of equipment.

## Horticulture

### Government Gardens

Government horticultural work was, as usual, confined to the Botanic Gardens at Ootacamund and Sim's Park, Coonoor, maintained by the Agricultural Department. The sale of surplus plants,

seeds and flowers from the Botanic Gardens realized Rs. 3,050. The display of flowers both at the Botanic Gardens and Sim's Park attracted many visitors.

### Madras Agri-Horticultural Society

Experiments in producing new varieties of Hibiscus were continued, and two of the new hybrids were a great advance on the types previously raised. The new Verbenas, first raised last year, were further tested. Experiments in raising new varieties of Amaryllis suited to lower elevations were continued. Further experiments with rootstocks showed that grafting on a suitable stock helped to overcome climatic difficulties. Stocks of plants which had suffered last year owing to the drought, were replenished. The gross **income** was Rs. 43,545 (Rs. 43,007) and exceeded expenditure by Rs. 2,832 (Rs. 2,709).

## Cinchona Plantations

Two hundred and thirty (260) acres were planted in the cinchona plantations at Naduvattam, Dodabetta and in the Anamalais, 420,764 (608,234) lb. of bark were gathered. The demand from the Medical Stores Depots for quinine sulphate and acid hydrochloride increased very considerably and orders were in excess of available stocks. Sales of quinine acid hydrochloride reached a record figure of 9,290 lb.; cinchona febrifuge dropped to 11,220 lb. (16,828). Net profits were Rs. 5,92,166 (Rs. 5,99,924).

## Civil Veterinary Department

A veterinary dispensary was opened at Manapparai, Trichinopoly District, bringing the total of veterinary institutions to 119; a camp veterinary dispensary was also opened at Gudalur, Nilgiris District. The number of animals treated at the various institutions rose to 296,729 (288,220) and 107,827 (100,695) castrations were performed. Thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-three (13,751) convictions were obtained under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and the animals in 3,882 (3,414) cases were remanded to veterinary institutions for treatment. Propaganda was as usual in the hands of the touring staff who distributed leaflets, exhibited posters and charts and gave lantern lectures in addition to practical demonstrations. Three motor exhibition vans also toured the rural districts and did intensive propaganda work.

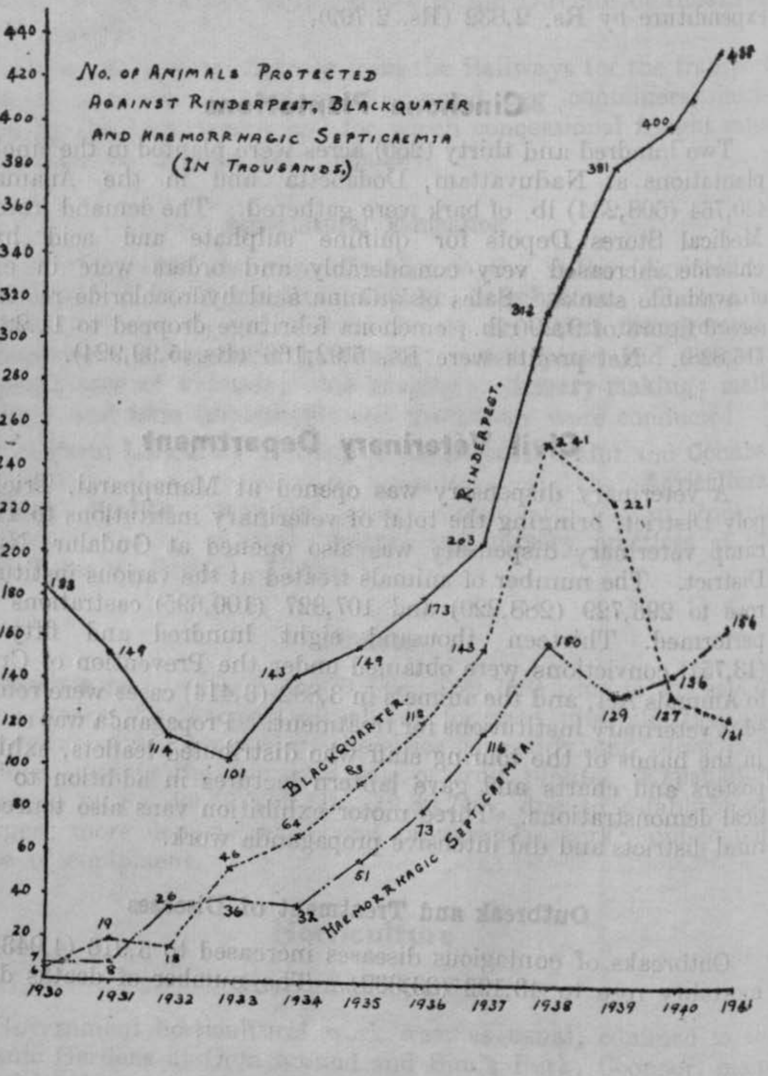
### Outbreak and Treatment of Diseases

Outbreaks of contagious diseases increased to 5,916 (4,943) and mortality rose to 43,192 (33,339). The number of deaths due to

the main diseases and the total number of animals receiving preventive treatment is shown below :—

| | Mortality. | Preventive treatment. |
|---|---|---|
| Rinderpest .. .. .. .. | 17,858 | 434,743 |
| Anthrax .. .. .. .. | 3,323 | 11,770 |
| Hæmorrhagic septicæmia .. .. | 4,938 | 155,526 |
| Blackquarter .. .. .. .. | 4,688 | 121,320 |
| Foot and Mouth Disease .. .. | 1,193 | .. |

The following graph shows the protective work done by the Department since 1930 with regard to rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and blackquarter :—



### Investigation and Research

Investigations on the incidence and causes of actinomycotic granulomata of animals and on the strain of tuberculosis bacillus were carried, but so far no conclusions have been reached. Attempts to culture rhinosporidium from human origin were continued but without any marked success. A satisfactory method was evolved for fixing an average lethal dose of virulent pasteurella boviseptica organisms. Treatment of fluorosis by the admixture of sterilized bone-meal in the food gave encouraging results. Experiments were carried out with simultaneous inoculations of reduced doses of anti-rinderpest serum and of goat serum, and the reaction was found to be mild. Shark liver oil was tested as a substitute for cod-liver oil. Experiments in the massaging of the udders of heifers and cows before and after calving were continued, and cows so treated showed an increase in their milk yield.

### Serum Institute

The Institute produced sera, vaccines and virus for protection against rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, blackquarter and other diseases. Practical instruction in the technique of the manufacture of biological products was given to the final year students of the Madras Veterinary College.

### Madras Veterinary College

The College as usual gave its students full facilities for practical training as well as theoretical instruction. Forty students were admitted, bringing the total strength to 120 at the end of the year. Final year students were sent for six weeks to the Hosur Cattle Farm for practical training in dairying and livestock work.

### Livestock

The Provincial Livestock Improvement Board, formed to advise the Government on schemes for the improvement of livestock and to revise the schemes and policy in force, held its first meeting and considered various proposals made by the Veterinary Department.

There were 338 approved bulls and 42 buffalo bulls at stud throughout the Presidency and 17,388 and 2,140 services, respectively, were performed. Coimbatore District headed the list with 126 bulls at stud, followed by Salem District with 48 bulls. Kistna District headed the list for buffalo breeding, with 14 bull buffaloes at stud.

The Piggery section was closed and the stock of pigs and piglings sold.

### Finance

**Receipts** rose to Rs. 1,17,002 (Rs. 1,12,636); **expenditure** fell to Rs. 12,00,572 (Rs. 12,30,211) due to smaller establishment

charges and smaller purchases of sera, vaccines, apparatus and materials.

## Co-operative Societies

(*1st July* 1940—30*th June* 1941.)

The Government considered the report of the Committee on Co-operation and rejected the more radical of the recommendations. In spite of this, the year was notable for the number of statutory rules framed or amended by the Government so as to increase the stability and soundness of financing institutions and societies.

**In administration** two important changes were made. First, more effective supervision of societies was achieved in nine Districts by appointing inspectors who concentrate all powers, excluding audit, in their hands whereas previously separate inspectors had jurisdiction over such subjects as conduct of enquiries, liquidation, execution of decrees, etc. Secondly, there are now no fewer than 24 Deputy Registrars in the Department, who have had a fairly intensive training in the methods of joint stock banking in Madras and Bombay, and this should prove a great asset to the Department in coming years.

**Co-operative financing institutions** continued to have a satisfactory year and the general position of village societies, central banks, urban banks, and land mortgage institutions was sound. The level of deposits remained high and the scare following the outbreak of war did not have any appreciable effect on the co-operative credit structure. There was a steady decrease in **overdues**, and in general, co-operative institutions are beginning to realize, as a result of the education drive undertaken by the Department, that, to be effective, they must run on business-like lines and not on vague or sentimental platitudes.

The problem of the **co-operative organization of weavers' societies** and the co-operative marketing of their produce was tackled by a sub-committee of the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society and important recommendations were made by the sub-committee and unanimously accepted by the Provincial Society. In the **marketing of agricultural produce**, the loan and sales societies have done remarkable business in the advance of loans on the pledge of produce; this has, in fact, been a special feature of the year, in which no less than 1½ crores of rupees were lent by sales societies to their members. There has also been substantial progress with regard to **consumers' stores** and the number and turnover of all types of stores, especially stores for mill employees, have greatly increased. Consumers' stores have established themselves firmly in this Presidency and have played their part in stabilising prices in war conditions. **Milk-supply societies** and

unions increased steadily in membership and their transactions increased by approximately 60 per cent.

Among **new co-operative activities** were the formation of a number of co-operative canteens in urban areas, the starting of an agricultural society to supply electric motors and pumps for irrigation, and butter and ghee supply societies. A General and Fire Insurance Society, with jurisdiction throughout the Presidency, was also formed.

## Societies

Four hundred and thirty-six (932) **new societies** were registered during the year, bringing the total to 14,547 (14,466). One hundred and seventy-six of the new societies came under the category "Non-agricultural—Purchase and Sale." Among the new non-credit societies, stores societies predominated, their number being 124. Agricultural credit societies were the only class of societies in which the number of new registrations did not exceed the number of cancellations. Comparative figures are given below :—

| | 1940–41. | 1939–40. |
|---|---|---|
| Land mortgage banks .. .. | 119 | 119 |
| Agricultural credit societies .. | 11,058 | 11,191 |
| Non-agricultural credit societies .. | 1,171 | 1,168 |
| Agricultural non-credit societies .. | 764 | 710 |
| Non-agricultural non-credit Societies. | 1,139 | 982 |

The increase in agricultural non-credit societies was largely due to the registration of new sale societies and milk supply societies and the increase in non-agricultural non-credit societies for the formation of stores societies and students' stationery societies. **Membership** rose by approximately 3 per cent to 1,196,543 (1,165,000). The number of members of central land mortgage banks and non-agricultural credit societies fell slightly but membership of agricultural non-credit societies and land mortgage banks rose to 84,783 (71,470) and 65,138 (55,575) respectively. The **working capital** increased by 4 per cent to Rs. 2,510 (Rs. 2,404) lakhs. Agricultural credit societies were the only class to show a decrease in capital. Comparative figures of the total working capital in the various classes are given below :—

| | 1940–41<br>LAKHS.<br>RS. | 1939–40<br>LAKHS.<br>RS. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.. | 279·5 | 264·0 |
| Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank .. | 273·5 | 241·0 |
| Central banks .. .. .. .. | 595·1 | 580·3 |
| Land mortgage banks .. .. .. | 263·4 | 238·9 |
| Agricultural credit societies .. .. | 454·0 | 475·3 |
| Non-agricultural credit societies .. | 440·0 | 430·6 |
| Agricultural non-credit societies .. | 127·0 | 99·3 |
| Non-agricultural non-credit societies .. | 77·4 | 73·7 |

The total amount of **loans outstanding** against members increased by approximately 3 per cent to Rs. 1,855 (Rs. 1,801) lakhs. The value of transactions in each class is shown below :—

| | 1940–41 LAKHS. | 1939–40 LAKHS. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank .. | 135·8 | 132·5 |
| Central Land Mortgage Bank .. .. | 241·5 | 218·8 |
| Central banks .. .. .. | 427·5 | 424·0 |
| Land mortgage banks .. .. .. | 246·9 | 222·1 |
| Agricultural credit societies .. .. | 330·9 | 354·1 |
| Non-agricultural credit societies .. | 345·4 | 348·0 |
| Agricultural non-credit societies .. | 94·9 | 65·2 |

There was a fall in the **percentage of overdues** in all classes of societies except in agricultural non-credit societies in which there was an increase from 4 per cent to 6·7 per cent. The following statement shows the percentage of overdues under principal in central banks, agricultural societies and non-agricultural societies during the past five years.

| Year. | Central banks. | Agricultural societies. | Non-agricultural societies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936–37 .. .. .. | 51·15 | 58·76 | 21·90 |
| 1937–38 .. .. .. | 50·20 | 55·45 | 20·86 |
| 1938–39 .. .. .. | 42·21 | 47·17 | 19·94 |
| 1939–40 .. .. .. | 35·35 | 40·58 | 16·86 |
| 1940–41 .. .. .. | 33·03 | 38·93 | 18·62 |

Though the reduction in the first two categories is not very marked, it is nevertheless satisfactory that the steady fall during the past four years has continued; and even in non-agricultural societies, where there has been a slight increase in percentage, the actual arrears have fallen from Rs. 69 lakhs to Rs. 67 lakhs. The **non-credit institutions,** in general, had another year of steady and satisfactory progress. The value of goods sold by the more important types of non-credit societies is given below :—

| | 1940–41 LAKHS. | 1939–40 LAKHS. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Sale societies .. .. .. | 46·6 | 56·8 |
| Milk supply unions .. .. | 6·9 | 4·7 |
| Stores societies .. .. .. | 58·3 | 35·6 |
| Students stationery societies .. | 3·5 | 2·4 |
| Weavers' societies .. .. | 14·1 | 11·1 |

**Rectification.**—The scheme for the overhaul and improvement of societies was continued; loans amounting to Rs. 188·73 (Rs. 192·76) lakhs in 6,431 (5,871) societies were examined by the central banks and loans amounting to Rs. 39·31 (Rs. 39·28) lakhs were found to be on inadequate security; of these, debts

recovered or for which additional securities were taken amounted to Rs. 4,53 (Rs. 4·58) lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 34·78 (Rs. 34·70) lakhs of inadequately secured loans.

### Banks

**Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.**—**Deposits** from individuals rose to Rs. 96·47 (Rs. 78·29) lakhs and deposits from banks and societies to Rs. 83·03 (Rs. 65·35) lakhs. Total **borrowed capital**, by way of deposits, increased to Rs. 241·46 (Rs. 228·56) lakhs and the **working capital** to Rs. 279·45 (Rs. 264·91) lakhs. **Loans** to central banks amounted to Rs. 119·77 (Rs. 99·82) lakhs and loans on the pledge of produce alone amounted to Rs. 92·13 (Rs. 62·35) lakhs. Loans to primary societies and individuals amounted to Rs. 16·57 (Rs. 14·13) lakhs and Rs. 5·27 (Rs. 6·14) lakhs respectively. At the end of the year the **balance outstanding** against the central banks, societies and individuals, amounted to Rs. 99·82 (Rs. 83 99) lakhs, Rs. 11·9 (Rs. 17·77) lakhs and Rs. 2·57 (Rs. 3·99) lakhs respectively. The Bank also gave a subsidy of Rs. 25,500 (Rs. 20,425) to central banks for the development of sale societies. The **net profit** of the Bank increased slightly to Rs. 2·53 (Rs. 2·38) lakhs.

**Central Banks.**—The **borrowed capital** of the 30 (30) central banks increased to Rs. 478·35 (Rs. 465·02) lakhs and the **working capital** to Rs. 595·10 (Rs. 580·30) lakhs. **Deposits** from individuals fell to Rs. 154 57 (Rs. 159·67) lakhs, deposits from joint stock and other institutions remained almost stationary at Rs. 65·23 (Rs. 65·13) lakhs, while those from primary societies rose to Rs. 143·75 (Rs. 135·36). At the end of the year the banks held **cash resources** amounting to Rs. 34·61 (Rs. 23·89) lakhs and **investments** worth Rs. 127·96 (Rs. 127·37) lakhs. **Loans given** to societies amounted to Rs. 227·33 (Rs. 202·70) lakhs, short-term loans alone amounting to Rs. 188·21 (Rs. 155·89) lakhs. **Loans recovered** during the year amounted to Rs. 221·73 (Rs. 201·45) lakhs, leaving a **balance** of Rs. 349 75 (Rs. 347·77) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 30·97 (Rs. 30·63) lakhs was due from societies under liquidation. Total **investments** of the central banks in medium-term loans amounted to Rs. 202 42. Including, however, the short-term loans outstanding for more than one year and which are now shown in the balance sheets of central banks under medium-term loans, the total medium-term investment in loans amounted to Rs. 227·72 lakhs. Against this sum, the banks held medium and long term resources to the extent of Rs. 213·73 lakhs. The resource position was however unsatisfactory in 19 central banks. Twenty-seven (28) banks worked at a net profit of Rs. 3·61 (Rs. 2·86) lakhs. The Guntur District Bank again showed neither profit nor loss while the central banks at Srivilliputtur and Chicacole had small losses.

**Central Land Mortgage Bank.**—The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank had a membership of 119 (119) agricultural credit societies. The XXVIII series of debentures floated by the Bank towards the close of the previous year were fully subscribed during the year. The Bank redeemed debentures for Rs. 7,64,300 (Rs. 5,08,400). During the co-operative year ending 30th June 1941 the Government advanced short-term loans to the value of Rs. 43·00 (Rs. 45·65) lakhs at 3 per cent to the Bank and recovered Rs. 59·05 (Rs. 41·12) lakhs; at the end of the year the **balance** of loans due to the Government was Rs. 10·00 (Rs. 26·05) lakhs. The Government increased their guarantee of the principal of, and interest on, the debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank from Rs. 250 (Rs. 200) lakhs to Rs. 310 (Rs. 250) lakhs. The debentures in circulation at the end of the year 1940–41 amounted to Rs. 2,43,26,300 leaving a balance of Rs. 66,73,700. The Bank issued loans to primary banks to the extent of Rs. 40,77,760 and the amount of loans outstanding and due from them at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,41,48,955. The **net profit** of the Bank was Rs. 2,41,409 (Rs. 1,20,540.)

**Primary Land Mortgage Banks.**—There continued to be 119 (119) banks throughout the year, covering 19,159 (18,021) villages and issuing loans in 5,590 (5,093) villages. **Loans** taken in the year from the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank amounted to Rs. 40·55 (Rs. 42·78) lakhs and **repayments** to Rs. 18·21 (Rs. 13·22) lakhs, leaving a **balance** of Rs. 240·90 (Rs. 218·99) lakhs. There were again no overdues to the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank either under principal or interest. During the year 2,827 (2,838) **loans** amounting to Rs. 42·17 (Rs. 42·57) lakhs were issued to members and Rs. 17·36 (Rs. 13·02) lakhs were **collected** from members, leaving a **balance** of Rs. 246·90 (Rs. 222·09) lakhs. Percentage of arrears under principal fell to 10·80 (13·04). Thirty-six (79) banks worked at a **total profit** of Rs. 1·60 (Rs. 1·23) lakhs and the remaining banks worked at a **total loss** of Rs. 0·02 (Rs. 0·19) lakh.

## Agricultural Societies

**Credit Societies.**—The number of societies fell to 11,058 (11,191) with a membership of 610,023 (600,412) and a working capital of Rs. 454·00 (Rs. 475·34) lakhs. Loans to the value of Rs. 144·72 (Rs. 147·29) lakhs were issued to members and loans outstanding against members amounted to Rs. 330·95 (Rs. 354·15) lakhs. The cancellation of the registration of as many as 267 societies was partly responsible for the slight fall in the transactions, but in spite of this, the working of the societies resulted in a net profit of Rs. 4·31 (Rs. 2·64) lakhs for the year, excluding losses from previous years. The percentage of balance to demand under principal and interest was 50·91 (55·16) and 63·52 (63·89) respectively. It is also satisfactory to see that overdues decreased to 51 (55) per cent.

**Non-credit Societies.**—The number of these societies increased to 764 (710) and membership to 84,783 (71,470) with a working capital of Rs. 127·0 (Rs. 99·3) lakhs.

**Marketing Societies.**—The scheme of controlled credit was in operation in all the Districts except the Anantapur, South Arcot and Nellore Districts. Fifty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-four acres of land were brought under the scheme and 918 societies issued loans to the value of Rs. 10·30 lakhs. The progress made in the Salem and North Arcot Districts was outstanding. Two marketing societies, at Tanjore and Kumbakonam, and the Cauvery Delta Sale Society in the Trichinopoly District were wound up and a co-operative marketing federation was started at Tiruvarur with jurisdiction over the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts. Another marketing federation was also started at Nellore. A District Marketing Society, to promote coconut growing and marketing, was started in the Tanjore District.

**Seed Multiplication Societies.**—The Tiruppur Sale Society continued to work the seed multiplication scheme for **cotton** in the Coimbatore District and produced 6,137 bags of seed certified by the Agricultural Department. Cotton improvement schemes were introduced in the Ramnad and Madura Districts and seed supplied to the ryots through co-operative societies was planted on 3,072 acres. Five societies in the North Arcot District and three societies in the Malabar District worked the seed multiplication scheme for **paddy** and 8 more societies are being formed in the North Arcot District for this purpose. The Nilgiris Marketing Society worked the **potato seed** multiplication scheme and supplied 1,012 maunds of pure seed to local growers.

**Milk Supply.**—Milk supply societies and milk supply unions increased their membership to 4,199 (3,082) and 292 (118), respectively. The value of milk produced or purchased by the societies and unions amounted to Rs. 6,12,106 (Rs. 3,79,620) and Rs. 5,77,171 (Rs. 3,91,346) respectively and the value of milk products sold amounted to Rs. 6,44,129 (Rs. 3,89,779) and Rs. 6,88,650 (Rs. 4,73,348), respectively.

**Fruit Growers' Societies.**—There were 16 societies of this type, of which the Kodur Fruit Growers' Society was the most prominent and sold the produce of its members to the value of Rs. 1·63 lakhs.

**Cattle-breeding Societies.**—At the end of the year there were 8 cattle-breeding societies, two of which did no work. The Anchetty Cattle Breeding Society had 280 members with approximately 3,000 head of cattle and received Rs. 1,261 from the Government, under the premium scheme, for maintaining 14 stud bulls.

**Societies for Consolidation of Holdings.**—There were 26 societies of this type in 13 Districts but the total area consolidated by these societies was only 1,212 acres, of which 585 acres were in the North Arcot District and 290 and 240 acres in the Trichinopoly and West

Godavari Districts alone. There appears to be little need and less future for such societies in this Presidency.

**Colonization Societies.**—There are at present 6 land colonization societies, 3 in the Salem District and one each in the Districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput. The societies in the Salem District are exclusively for ex-toddy tappers and cover a total area of 1,502 acres, of which 1,209 acres are fit for cultivation; they had a total membership of 307 with a paid-up capital share of Rs. 656. During the year 456 acres were cultivated by 152 colonists and members earned a net income of Rs. 1,727. The societies in the other districts were inactive.

**Miscellaneous Societies.**—Among other agricultural societies there were 15 kudimaramat and irrigation societies, 43 agricultural demonstrations and agricultural improvement societies, 7 land reclamation societies and 9 butter and ghee supply societies.

## Non-Agricultural and Other Societies

**Credit Societies.**—There were 1,171 (1,168) non-agricultural credit societies with a membership of 334,195 (342,757) and a working capital of Rs. 440·0 (Rs. 430·6) lakhs. These societies gave loans amounting to Rs. 345·4 (Rs. 348·0) lakhs.

**Non-Credit Societies.**—There were 1,139 (982) non-agricultural non-credit societies with a total membership of 86,235 (78,862) and a working capital of Rs. 77·4 (Rs. 73·7) lakhs.

**Stores Societies.**—The policy of starting stores societies in important centres to check the profiteering tendency of retail shopkeepers was continued and at the end of the year the 354 (237) such societies working had sold goods to the value of Rs. 58·33 (Rs. 35·62) lakhs. A third wholesale store was started at Coimbatore and the Tinnevelly Central Stores also started business during the year, though it had been registered in the previous year.

**Co-operative Canteens.**—Canteens for the employees of public offices, firms and large industrial concerns were started for the first time; 7 independent canteens were opened and canteens were also run as a subsidiary activity by 6 co-operative stores.

**Students' Stationery Stores.**—The number of these stores increased to 254 (232). The Provincial Co-operative Stationery Stores made little progress.

**Weavers' Societies.**—Three new societies were formed, bringing the total to 194. Primary weavers' societies purchased raw materials worth Rs. 6·52 (Rs. 4·84) lakhs and sold the finished product for Rs. 14·06 (11·19) lakhs. Some societies earned a net profit of Rs. 53,219 (Rs. 39,378) while others had a net loss of Rs. 20,963 (Rs. 34,161). The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society had a membership of 181 weavers' societies, 87 individuals, 9 firms, 48 central banks and other co-operative societies.

and one institution, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 63,425. The Society received Rs. 93,041 as a subvention from the Government, of which Rs. 40,676 were used to subsidize 135 primary weavers' societies.

**Societies for Cottage Industries.**—There were 89 (88) societies of this type dealing with subjects such as egg marketing, hand-pounding rice, toy making, basket making, mat weaving and bee-keeping. Of these societies, 21 (25) were exclusively for women and were inactive.

**Insurance Societies.**—There were 3 insurance societies at the end of the year. They had a total of 15,786 (13,651) members and issued 16,608 (15,052) policies covering Rs. 147.62 (Rs. 132.10) lakhs and collected premia amounting to Rs. 5.41 (Rs. 2.32) lakhs. The societies had Rs. 14.55 (Rs. 11.02) lakhs in hand at the end of the year.

**Scheduled Class Societies.**—There were 2,163 (2,287) societies for these classes under the Co-operative Department; 262 (261) Kallar Societies under the Police Department, and 54 (54) under the Fisheries Department, with a total membership of 107,070 (101,974) and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7.85 (Rs. 7.42) lakhs.

**Building Societies.**—There were 117 (122) building societies, with a total membership of 4,492 (4,647). Two thousand three hundred and forty-six (2,199) houses were completed up to the end of the year and 465 (194) during the year; their estimated value was Rs. 85.36 (Rs. 80.16) lakhs. Some societies showed a net profit of Rs. Rs. 0.70 (Rs. 0.83) lakh and others a net loss of Rs. 0.07 (Rs. 0.08) lakh.

**Miscellaneous Societies.**—Among other non-agricultural societies, there were 27 (23) labour contract societies, 53 (51) better living societies, 34 (32) fishermen's non-credit societies and 13 (18) thrift societies exclusively for women.

## Miscellaneous

**Co-operative Education.**—In addition to the usual classes conducted under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Union to educate the panchayatdars and members of village societies in the rudiments of co-operative work, one Educational Inspector of the Department in each District taught members how to keep accounts as well as instructing them on the general principles of co-operative methods and practice; over 50,000 persons received this extra training and the result has been gratifying. The Government accepted proposals for the establishment of 3 permanent institutions at Rajahmundry, Tanjore and Coimbatore, and a fourth one to run at Anantapur every alternate year, for training secretaries and managers of central banks, the bigger urban banks, etc. These institutions will also function as central of co-operative thought and activity in their respective areas. The creation of a College of

Co-operation at Madras was also under the consideration of the Government.

**Supervision.**—The total number of supervising unions was reduced to 249 (252). For the purpose of supervision 8,781 (8,801) societies were affiliated to these unions and 2,010 (1,692) societies were affiliated to central banks; the Fisheries Department controlled 54 (54), and the Police Department 262 (261), societies respectively. A District Federation was started at Madras for the supervision of the societies in the City. The total expenditure on supervision amounted to Rs. 4·14 (Rs. 4·18) lakhs.

**Supersession.**—The committees of 10 societies were superseded during the year, the normal constitution was later restored in two cases and the registration of 3 societies was finally cancelled. At the end of the year 18 societies, including one central bank, were under supersession.

**Liquidation.**—The number of societies under liquidation fell to 1,320 (1,406). Taking into account Rs. 11·11 lakhs written off, Rs. 15·88 lakhs were collected from liquidated societies, leaving a balance of Rs. 64·96 to be collected.

**Litigation.**—Twenty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-nine (23,045) arbitration references and 270 (498) civil suits were filed during the year.

## Finance

**Receipts** of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 4·22 (Rs. 3·88) lakhs and **expenditure** to Rs. 14·41 (Rs. 14·25) lakhs. The net cost to the Government in respect of the Department was less than Rs. 0·006 (Rs. 0·006) lakh of the total provincial expenditure of Rs. 17·55 (Rs. 17·17) crores.

## Forests

The main items of work done by the Forest Department in the administering of the reserved forests of the Presidency may be defined as general administration, silviculture, including technical management and regeneration, and utilization of forest produce. General policy remained the same; in the very heavy rainfall areas and steep slopes of the Western Ghats preservation of the evergreen forests to prevent soil erosion is the main consideration, while in regions of lighter rainfall and on moderate slopes the object is to bring the mixed deciduous forests to a state of full production as quickly as possible; the management of the sandalwood areas is regulated by the prevalence of "spike" disease, which necessitates the extraction of dead trees only; and the fuel grazing forests of the drier Districts are managed to supply such local needs of fuel, small timber, bamboos and fodder as are consistent with their primary function of giving protection to the catchment areas of irrigation sources.

## General Administration

**Area.**—The total area of reserved forests rose slightly to 18,504 (18,495) square miles, of which 3,167 square miles were worked as panchayat forests under the control of the Revenue Department.

**Settlement.**—Settlement operations were in progress mainly in the Godavari Lower, Cuddapah South and Coimbatore North, Divisions. Five square miles, out of a total area of 278 square miles for settlement, were finally settled.

**Roads and Communications.**—A total length of 75 (49) miles of new roads, bridlepaths and inspection paths were constructed and 2,817 (2,542) miles repaired. **Expenditure** on new works was Rs. 28,738 (Rs. 51,748) and on repairs Rs. 90,176 (Rs. 98,463).

**Livestock.**—At the end of the year the Department had 120 (134) elephants valued at Rs. 2·70 (2·76) lakhs. The small decrease in the total value in spite of the decrease in the number of animals is due to the revaluation of the elephants in the Nilgiris Division.

**Fire Protection.**—Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 3,506 (3,584) square miles, of which 121 (462) square miles were subsequently burnt. **Expenditure** on special fire protection amounted to Rs. 22,820 (Rs. 22,344).

**Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.**—Control measures against spike disease in sandalwood were continued. In a few places where prickly-pear reappeared, it was quickly destroyed by the cochineal insect. Attempts were made in some Districts to suppress lantana by underplanting it with bamboos and in other Districts by uprooting or giving the lantana area for *kumri* cultivation. Plantations to check soil erosion were started, continued and improved.

**Offences.**—The total number of offences reported decreased to 29,929 (31,221). Out of 13,215 (10,875) offences committed in reserved forests and disposed of by magistrates, the accused paid compounding fees in 6,674 (5,805) cases and were acquitted in 108 (84) or 0·82 (0·77) per cent of the cases brought to Court. A sum of Rs. 1·43 (Rs. 1·32) lakhs was realized from compounding fees.

**Preservation of Wild Life.**—Protection of game was continued. A Wild Life Sanctuary, 23 square miles in area, was formed in the Mudumalai Reserved Forest. Wild elephants were common in the Nilgiris, Malabar, Coimbatore and South Kanara Districts. Spotted deer and sambhur increased in the Chittoor Division and decreased in the Salem North Division. Wild dogs increased in the Vellore West and Nilgiris Divisions. Bison were on the increase in the Vellore East and West Divisions. All village cattle admitted to grazing in the bison areas of the Coimbatore District were inoculated against rinderpest wherever there was any danger of the cattle carrying the infection.

**Aboriginal Tribes.**—Aboriginal tribes living in the forests were provided with lands for cultivation on annual lease or on the *kumri* system, free of assessment. In certain Divisions they were allowed grazing and other concessions. As usual the Department looked after the welfare of the Chenchus of the Nallamalais, a criminal tribe. According to the 1941 census they number 5,095. They enjoyed the usual concessions and were employed by the Department and its local contractors. They were only 7 reported cases of crime. Twenty-four (24) elementary schools were maintained and were attended by 693 (651) pupils. **Expenditure** incurred on the Chenchus amounted to Rs. 30,153 (Rs. 29,669). About 65 families of Yenadis of the Sriharikota range in the Nellore Division, continued to be employed on the collection of minor forest produce and the watering of casuarina plantations.

**Famine and Fodder Operations.**—There were no famine or fodder operations during the year, but demonstrations in the preparation of silage were given to the ryots.

## Silviculture

The management of reserved forests was as usual governed by the working plans prepared for each division. There now remain 311 (265) square miles of forests managed by the Forest Department for which no working plans have yet been prepared. The increase in area as compared to last year is due to reservation of new forest blocks and the transfer of certain panchayat forests to the Department. Timber forests were worked under the clear-felling and selection systems. Approximately 2,382 (2,968) acres were clear-felled and replanted and selection fellings were carried out over a total area of 36,670 (54,109) acres. Most of the fuel forests were worked under the system of simple coppice and an area of 29,875 (27,119) acres was felled in this way. As a result of spike, a disease which is always fatal and which spreads rapidly, the working of sandalwood was confined to dead trees which were extracted over a total area of approximately 325,937 (460,800) acres. Bamboo areas were generally worked on a three-year rotation and leased to contractors.

**Regeneration.**—**Natural** regeneration by coppice in fuel coupes and by seed in the mangroves was generally satisfactory. Natural regeneration was adequate in evergreen forests but hardly adequate in deciduous forests and consequently selection working is being restricted in respect of the latter. Natural regeneration of sandalwood is, in general, so good that artificial methods are hardly necessary. Regeneration of bamboo, in all areas where it flowered, was satisfactory. **Artificial** conversion of mixed deciduous forests of low value to pure teak forests of great potential value was again carried out over an area of approximately 1,340 acres. Besides teak, other timber trees were planted over an additional area of

approximately 750 acres, the *kumri* method being employed where possible. Plantations of avaram, wattle and cashew were started over smaller areas.

## Utilization

The Forest Utilization Officer organized as usual special sales of timber in the form of logs, poles and the supply of sleepers to railways; he also organized the supply of timber to the Army Department. The turnover under his division was Rs. 3·25 (Rs. 3·26) lakhs.

**Timber.**—The total output of timber was 69,560 (71,720) tons valued at Rs. 31·26 (Rs. 32·99) lakhs.

**Fuel.**—Two hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and seventy (208,550) tons of fuel were extracted, of which 1,633 (1,625) tons were removed free of charge; the total value realized amounted to Rs. 6·87 (Rs. 6·32) lakhs.

**Bamboos.**—The value of bamboos removed rose to Rs. 3·74 (Rs. 3·68) lakhs.

**Sandalwood.**—One thousand one hundred and thirty-six (1,063) tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 6·74 (Rs. 6·44) lakhs. There was a slight drop in price to Rs. 593 (Rs. 605) per ton.

**Grazing.**—Grazing permits were issued for 1,922,161 (1,900,234) animals and the revenue realized was Rs. 3·94 (Rs. 3·87) lakhs. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (160,990) animals were allowed to graze free of charge or at concession rates in Departmental forests, involving a loss of revenue of Rs. 0·26 (Rs. 0·25) lakh. 89·30 per cent (79·76) of the forests under Departmental control were open to grazing throughout the year. Deferred grazing and rotational grazing became increasingly popular.

**Minor Forest Produce.**—The value of minor forest produce extracted rose to Rs. 5·86 (Rs. 5·14) lakhs. As usual the right to collect minor forest produce was leased to contractors but certain items such as lac, ivory, sambhur and deer horns, honey and wax were collected departmentally.

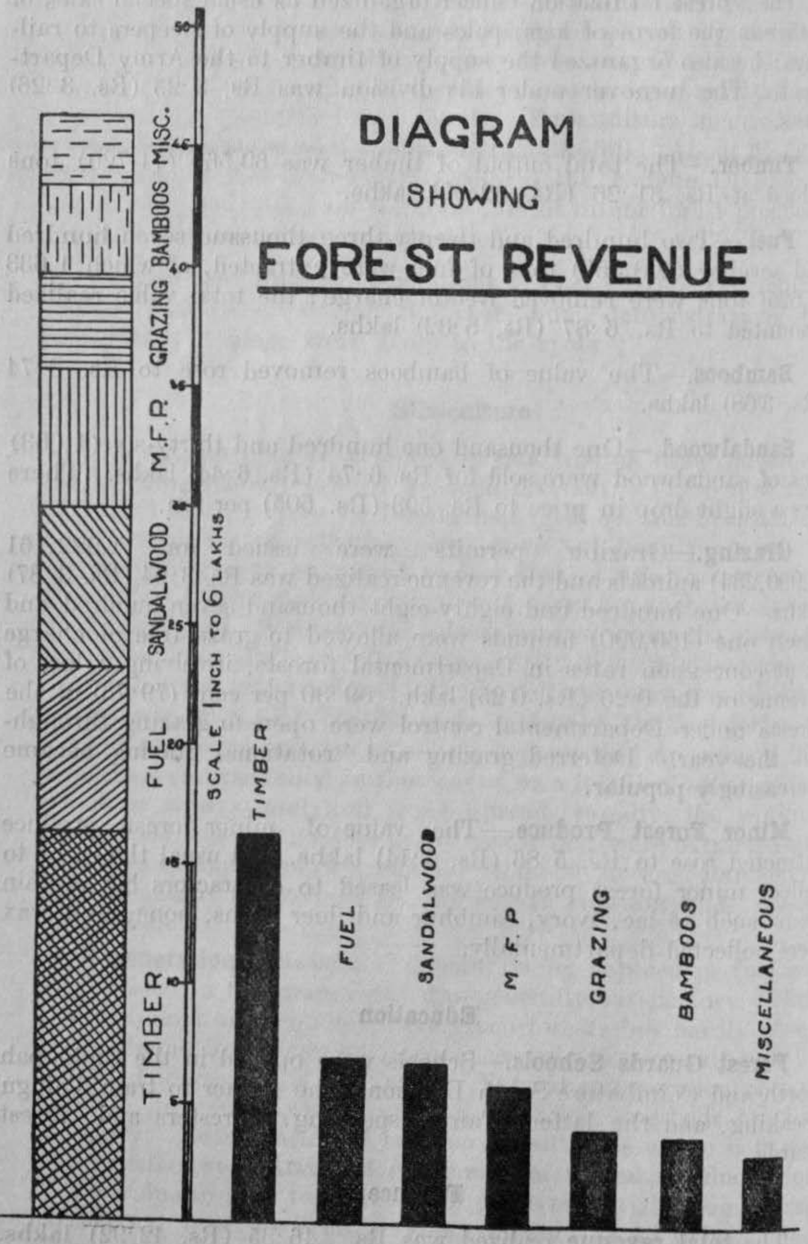
## Education

**Forest Guards Schools.**—Schools were opened in the Cuddapah North and Coimbatore South Divisions, the former to train Telugu speaking, and the latter Tamil speaking, foresters and forest guards.

## Finance

The **total revenue** realized was Rs. 46;35 (Rs. 42·92) lakhs. The increase was mainly under timber; but there was also some

increase under sandalwood, firewood, charcoal and other minor produce. **Expenditure** amounted to Rs. 37·36 (Rs. 38·57) lakhs. The diagram below shows the forest revenue :—



## Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department

Collectors of Districts continued to be responsible for the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department, with the Commissioner of Labour as the co-ordinating officer for the Presidency.

The term of the members nominated to serve on the Provincial Advisory Board and the District Advisory Committees expired in August when the Board and the Committees were reconstituted and additional members nominated to certain District Advisory Committees. Substitutes were also nominated in the place of some members convicted and sentenced under the Defence of India Rules.

**House Sites.**—One thousand eight hundred and nine (1,754) house sites covering 148·35 acres (98·96) were provided by assignment of lands at the disposal of Government. 83·93 acres (71.92) of private land were acquired for Rs. 47,406 (Rs. 25,238) and 1,214 (1,214) house sites provided. Rupees twenty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven were contributed by Government towards the acquisition of the land. The number of instalments for the recovery of loans made for the purchase of house sites was reduced from 10 to 5.

**Assignment of land.**—The total area reserved for assignment was 756,059 (741,235) acres; 418,884 (391,205) acres were assigned; 266,965 (250,868) acres were actually cultivated. Two hundred and sixty-one (244) cases of alienation to caste ryots were detected and resumption was ordered in 91 (95) cases. Ninety-one (135) assignees relinquished their lands and in 241 (189) cases resumption was ordered for non-payment of assessment or some other reason.

**Education.**—During the year 11 (52) labour elementary schools were started and 57 (32) were closed, leaving 1,154 (1,198) schools working at the end of the year. Of these, 1,149 (1,192) were day schools, 2 (3) night schools and 3 (3) combined day and night schools. Thirty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-nine (38,848) boys and 14,505 (13,229) girls attended the schools. One thousand six hundred and ninety-eight (1,721) teachers were employed. As an experimental measure, arrangements were made for the provision of free midday meals at eight labour schools, and the cost was met by closing down some single teacher schools of doubtful efficiency. The experiment resulted in larger and more regular attendance, the children looked more cheerful and took a greater interest in their work. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 8,57,786 (Rs. 8,47,221).

**Scholarships.**—Sixty-five (70) residential and 5,484 (4,934) non-residential scholarships for general education; 30 (17) scholarships for professional and commercial courses; and 110 (132) industrial scholarships were awarded.

**Hostels.**--Eight (4) hostels were maintained by Government with a total strength of 459 (160); 13 (14) private institutions received grants from the Labour Department towards the cost of maintenance of hostels and boarding houses conducted for the benefit of communities eligible for help by the Department. General boarding grants were given to 194 (190) pupils.

**Advancement Works.**—One hundred and sixty-seven (119) wells were constructed and 140 wells repaired at the cost of Rs. 1,26,692 (Rs. 91,103). Rupees thirteen thousand and eleven were spent on the provision of pathways, burial grounds, latrines, drains and other sanitary amenities. Rupees fifteen thousand were spent for the improvement of the eight colonies still in the charge of the Labour Department.

## Partially Excluded Areas

### East Godavari Agency

There were 47·36 (44·40) inches of rain in the Agency; the sowing of dry crops was restricted in the Bhadrachalam division and crops failed in some parts of the Yellavaram taluk. The floods in the Godavari during August 1940 were the highest for 40 years and many riverside villages were submerged and standing crops damaged. A sum of Rs. 13,530 (Rs. 11,500) was disbursed under the Land Improvement Act and the Agriculturists' Loan Act. Ploughs and cattle were supplied and advances of seed grains made to encourage the Koyas to take up settled instead of shifting cultivation. Six Koya pupils also received training at Agricultural Research Stations at Government expense. The system of *gothi*, or debt bondage, under which a hillman bound himself to work in payment for advances taken by him, a system which was open to the grossest abuse, was abolished by the Madras Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation. Rupees four thousand six hundred and ninety-six were spent on minor irrigation works and Rs. 6,345 on flood repairs. The complete prohibition of alienation of land by hillmen was cancelled, but previous permission has to be obtained from the Special Assistant Agent.

**Justice.**—One thousand five hundred and twenty-seven (1,031) **criminal cases** and 23 **appeals** were received in the year. There were 710 (622) **civil suits** and 57 (61) **appeals.**

**Health.**—There were 3 hospitals, 8 fixed dispensaries and 2 rural dispensaries. One hundred and five thousand eight hundred and forty-nine (107,221) **patients** were treated, of whom 18,259 were malaria cases. The decrease in the number of patients treated is due to the deplorable fact that the Government dispensary at Cherla was without a medical officer for nearly three months. **Vaccination** work was poor and only 15,825 (17,058) persons were vaccinated. Nine (7) midwives were available in this Agency, and 548 (473) labour cases were attended. There were 119 attacks of, and 71 deaths from, cholera.

**Education**.—There were 288 (276) **elementary boys' schools** with an attendance of 8,137 (10,165), of whom 2,054 (2,120) belonged to the aboriginal tribes. There were also 3,976 girls in the schools, of whom 665 were members of hill tribes. There were 5 (5) girls' schools.

**Co-operation.**—At the end of the year there were 17 (14) co-operative and credit societies with 1,152 (985) members and a paid-up capital of Rs. 13,199 (Rs. 12,857).

### Vizagapatam Agency

The season was good in the Narasapatam division, but lack of rains at the proper time in the Parvatipur division and the Srungavarapukota taluk of the Vizianagram division affected the crops.

**Justice.**—There were 704 (789) **criminal cases,** 6 (4) **appeals,** and 10 (5) **Sessions cases.** There were 87 (68) **civil suits** and 2 (0) **appeals** for disposal.

**Health**.—There were five Government dispensaries and two rural dispensaries subsidized by the Government. Thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (26,920) **patients** were treated. Anti-malarial operations were carried out at Chintapalli and in the Agency of the Narasapatam division. **Vaccinations** dropped to the very low figure of 6,031 (12,020); there were 8,145 (4,391) re-vaccinations.

**Education.**—Four thousand and seventy-two (4,356) boys and 733 (731) girls attended the 118 **elementary schools** at the end of the year. One thousand seven hundred and three boys and 264 girls belonged to aboriginal and hill tribes.

**Co-operation.**—The Agency Lakshmipuram Co-operative Society in the Golugonda Agency continued to work satisfactorily. The organization of purchase and sale societies for the benefit of hillmen was considered.

## Excluded Areas

The **Laccadive Islands** and **Minicoy** were administered by the Collector of Malabar and were inspected during the year. The survey of the pandaram lands in all the islands except Minicoy was finished. The dispensaries in Androth and Kavarathi, and the dispensary and the Leper Settlement at Minicoy functioned satisfactorily. The four schools in Androth, Agathi, Kavarathi and Kalpeni also worked satisfactorily and a school was sanctioned for Minicoy. Three demonstration maistries were working in Androth, Agathi and Kavarathi; the supervision of their work was transferred to the Revenue Department.

The **Amindivi Islands** were administered by the Collector of South Kanara, who deputed an inspecting officer to visit the more important islands.

# CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

## Ports

*(Owing to the war statistics of traffic and the detailed review of the Ports' trade have been withheld.)*

### Port of Madras

**Works.**—A new furnace, a self-contained pneumatic hammer and a Diesel-Electric mobile crane were delivered and put into use. Orders were placed for fire-fighting equipment worth Rs. 19,000 and an estimate was sanctioned for a diesel oil bunkering line.

**Finance.**—The net revenue **receipts,** excluding Rs. 1,114 engineering credits under "Suspense", were Rs. 31,08,410 (Rs. 38,88,783). Excluding Rs. 17,904 debited to "Suspense" and contributions to the Renewals and Replacements Fund, the Accident Fund and to the Capital Account, the net **expenditure** was Rs. 26,85,882 (Rs. 29,79,960). The actual working expenses were 56·76 (50·06) per cent of the income. Rupees seventy-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-six were contributed towards the Sinking Fund. The total value of securities held in the Fund on 31st March 1941 was £149,783–8–6 of which £141,883–8–6 in the Government of India 4½ per cent 1950–55 Sterling Loan have since been redeemed by the Government of India and the bonds surrendered in exchange for rupee counterparts of the face value of Rs. 18,91,700. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State in Council was Rs. 1,03,97,783 (Rs. 1,05,46,521).

### Port of Tuticorin

**Works**—An estimate for constructing a steel sheet pile wharf for Rs. 36,900 was sanctioned and preliminary work was started. The construction of a shed for the examination of passengers' baggage by Customs authorities and an office for the Port and Port Trust was dropped as the Government of India declined to co-operate; consequently the construction of a covered passenger jetty leading to the proposed baggage shed was also dropped.

**Finance.**—The **receipts** for the year fell to Rs. 2,89,188 (Rs. 3,92,489); the **expenditure** rose to Rs. 2,45,624 (Rs. 1,88,524). The closing balance of the Tuticorin Port Fund was Rs. 2,75,068 (Rs. 2,72,741).

### Port of Cochin

**Works.**—The Harbour Railway which was built to connect the new harbour premises on Willingdon Island with the mainland and the Cochin Railway was opened for goods traffic on 1st July 1940 and for public passenger traffic on 1st October. The working of the Harbour Railway was entrusted to the South Indian Railway.

The necessary railway station premises were also completed. The Mattancheri Road Bridge was opened for traffic in May 1940 and completed in all respects by December. The construction of a low wharf for lighters with shedding accommodation for the use of back-water traffic was also completed.

**Finance.**—The **ordinary receipts** amounted to Rs. 12·51 (Rs. 13·91) lakhs and **special receipts,** mainly from the transfer of a portion of the Port's land to the Government, amounted to Rs. 1·54 lakhs. **Ordinary expenditure** amounted to Rs. 9·31 (Rs. 8·43) lakhs and **special expenditure** to Rs. 0·83 (Rs. 0·18) lakh. The **deficit** in the revenue account was Rs. 1·25 (Rs. 2·02) lakhs. The **capital debt** at the end of the year was Rs. 178·41 lakhs against an original debt liability of Rs. 182·75 lakhs, and the Port's debt charges amounted to Rs. 5·16 lakhs, representing 43 per cent of the Port's total ordinary income under the revenue general account.

### Port of Vizagapatam

**Works.**—A site of 55·133 acres was fully reclaimed to the required level and handed over to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited and the Scindia Ship Building Company started a ship building yard. Dredging to fit out a basin for the Company was started in July and by November 1,310,506,000 cubic feet had been dredged and pumped on to adjoining land. Borings and test loads for a dry dock and fitting basin were undertaken on behalf of the Company. Preliminary surveys for the proposed railway lines and bridges leading to the ship building yard were made. The final stage of shifting the stones from the old groyne was completed. Additional facilities for bunkering coal were provided in a total area of 26,750 square feet.

**Finance.**—**Receipts** during the year amounted to Rs. 12·19 (Rs. 12·6) lakhs, while **expenditure,** excluding the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, was Rs. 12·42 (Rs. 12·29) lakhs.

### Minor Ports

War conditions affected the minor ports adversely. The number of vessels which called at the Minor Ports, excluding Tuticorin, was 13,166 (13,305). Of these, 1,382 (2,204) were steamers and 11,784 (11,101) sailing vessels. The aggregate **tonnage** entering these Ports was 2,768,250 (4,961,768) and the **port dues** collected Rs. 1·76 (Rs. 3·63) lakhs. The value of **sea-borne trade** fell to Rs. 18·69 (Rs. 21·20) crores. **Passenger traffic** decreased to 228,860 (293,759). Passenger services were discontinued at four West Coast ports.

## Sea-borne Trade

### General Summary

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency of Madras for the year was Rs. 75·60 crores, a decrease of Rs. 6·21 crores on the previous year.

The total value of the **foreign trade** in private merchandise (including trade with Burma to the extent of Rs. 12·91 crores) dropped by Rs. 6·46 crores to Rs. 58·96 crores, of which **imports** accounted for Rs. 22·59 crores—Rs. 8·84 crores from Burma and Rs. 13·75 crores from other foreign countries—and **exports** for Rs. 36·37 crores—Rs. 4·06 crores to Burma and Rs. 32·31 crores to other foreign countries. Figures relating to grain and flour, mineral oils and treasure and shipping are excluded by order of the Government of India.

**Government transactions** increased from Rs. 21·07 lakhs to Rs. 31·64 lakhs.

The **coasting trade** increased slightly from Rs. 16·18 crores to Rs. 16·32 crores.

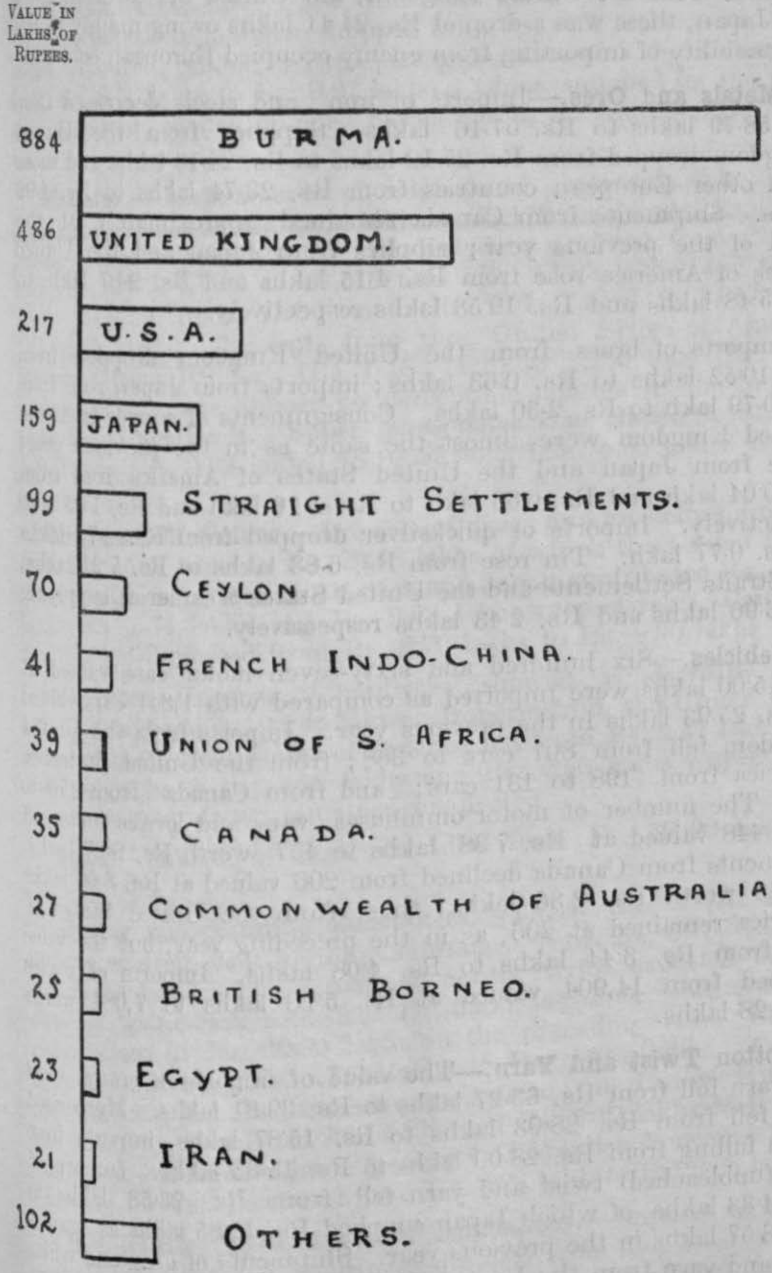
## Foreign Trade—Imports (excluding Trade with Burma)

The import trade of the Presidency with various countries is shown in the diagram opposite.

The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) fell by Rs. 3·03 crores to Rs. 13·75 crores. This was due to a fall in the imports of machinery and millwork, metals and ores, vehicles, cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, manures, drugs and medicines, hardware and sugar. The decline was, however, set off to some extent by increased imports in chemicals, artificial silk, tea chests, paper and pasteboard. Detailed information is given below :—

| | Decreases. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1939–40. | 1940–41. |
| | LAKHS. RS. | LAKHS. RS. |
| Machinery and millwork .. .. | 168·19 | 143·78 |
| Metals and ores .. .. .. | 96·33 | 82·32 |
| Vehicles .. .. .. .. | 57·55 | 44·69 |
| Cotton, twist and yarn .. .. | 63·27 | 39·31 |
| Cotton manufactures .. .. | 71·74 | 52·30 |
| Manures .. .. .. .. | 56·38 | 39·61 |
| Drugs and medicines .. .. | 46·47 | 29·58 |
| Hardware .. .. .. .. | 27·80 | 16·44 |
| Sugar .. .. .. .. | 59·92 | 0·22 |
| Dyeing and tanning substances .. | 59·62 | 51·39 |
| Instruments, apparatus and appliances .. .. .. | 57·64 | 50·49 |
| | Increases. | |
| Chemicals .. .. .. .. | 69·47 | 89·66 |
| Artificial silk .. .. .. | 27·83 | 43·67 |
| Silk .. .. .. .. .. | 14·90 | 20·87 |
| Tea chests .. .. .. .. | 15·83 | 30·05 |
| Paper and pasteboard .. .. | 47·32 | 59·08 |

IMPORT TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.



**Machinery and Millwork.**—The value of imports of machinery fell from Rs. 168·19 lakhs to Rs. 143·78 lakhs. In spite of increased supplies from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan, there was a drop of Rs. 24·41 lakhs owing mainly to the impossibility of importing from enemy occupied European countries.

**Metals and Ores.**—Imports of iron and steel decreased from Rs. 58·79 lakhs to Rs. 57·16 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom dropped from Rs. 25·12 lakhs to Rs. 24·10 lakhs and those from other European countries from Rs. 23·74 lakhs to Rs. 4·92 lakhs. Shipments from Canada remained approximately at the level of the previous year; supplies from Japan and the United States of America rose from Rs. 4·15 lakhs and Rs. 2·87 lakhs to Rs. 5·48 lakhs and Rs. 19·53 lakhs respectively.

Imports of brass from the United Kingdom dropped from Rs. 10·52 lakhs to Rs. 0·63 lakhs; imports from Japan rose from Rs. 0·79 lakh to Rs. 2·30 lakhs. Consignments of copper from the United Kingdom were almost the same as in the previous year; those from Japan and the United States of America rose from Rs. 0·04 lakh and Rs. 0·03 lakh to Rs. 1·16 lakh and Rs. 1·05 lakh respectively. Imports of quicksilver dropped from Rs. 2·73 lakhs to Rs. 0·77 lakh. Tin rose from Rs. 6·83 lakhs to Rs. 7·21 lakhs, the Straits Settlements and the United States of America supplying Rs. 3·96 lakhs and Rs. 2·43 lakhs respectively.

**Vehicles.**—Six hundred and sixty-seven motor cars valued at Rs. 15·00 lakhs were imported as compared with 1,341 cars valued at Rs. 25·93 lakhs in the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from 807 cars to 368; from the United States of America from 198 to 131 cars; and from Canada from 170 to 108. The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries increased from 448 valued at Rs. 7·38 lakhs to 457 worth Rs. 9·27 lakhs. Shipments from Canada declined from 206 valued at Rs. 3·06 lakhs to 146 worth Rs. 2·36 lakhs; those from the United States of America remained at 206, as in the preceding year, but the value rose from Rs. 3·44 lakhs to Rs. 4·08 lakhs. Imports of cycles dropped from 14,904 valued at Rs. 5·18 lakhs to 7,084 worth Rs. 3·28 lakhs.

**Cotton Twist and Yarn.**—The value of imports of cotton twist and yarn fell from Rs. 63·27 lakhs to Rs. 39·31 lakhs. Mercerised yarn fell from Rs. 28·03 lakhs to Rs. 15·87 lakhs, imports from Japan falling from Rs. 28·00 lakhs to Rs. 15·85 lakhs. Imports of grey (unbleached) twist and yarn fell from Rs. 23·58 lakhs to Rs. 14·33 lakhs, of which Japan supplied Rs. 11·85 lakhs as against Rs. 18·57 lakhs in the previous year. Shipments of grey and white twist and yarn from the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 11·52 lakhs to Rs. 6·69 lakhs, but the supplies of coloured twist and yarn increased from Rs. 1·51 lakhs to Rs. 2·41 lakhs.

**Cotton Manufactures.**—Imports of piecegoods fell from Rs. 63·67 lakhs to Rs. 45·95 lakhs. Grey and coloured printed or dyed piece-goods from the United Kingdom decreased by Rs. 1·88 lakhs and Rs. 2·81 lakhs respectively and white piecegoods by Rs. 13·02 lakhs. Grey piecegoods from Japan dropped from Rs. 5·76 lakhs to Rs. 3·40 lakhs; coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods showed a slight increase from Rs. 8·56 lakhs to Rs. 9·27 lakhs. China supplied for the first time coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods to the value of Rs. 2·47 lakhs.

**Manures.**—Consignments of sulphate of ammonia fell from 37,341 tons valued at Rs. 42·26 lakhs to 15,173 tons worth Rs. 26·01 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 27,629 tons (Rs. 30·53 lakhs) to 10,676 tons (Rs. 18·25 lakhs) and those from Belgium from 1,932 tons (Rs. 2·07 lakhs) to 1,047 tons (Rs. 1·75 lakhs). Receipts from the United States of America increased from 100 tons (Rs. 0·18 lakh) to 1,205 tons (Rs. 2·27 lakhs). There was almost no perceptible change in the imports from the Netherlands. Super phosphates from Japan rose from 1,100 tons (Rs. 1·22 lakhs) to 3,355 tons (Rs. 5·06 lakhs) during the year.

**Drugs and Medicines.**—Imports of drugs and medicines dropped from Rs. 46·47 lakhs to Rs. 29·58 lakhs of which the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan contributed Rs. 11·05 lakhs, Rs. 5·74 lakhs and Rs. 9·23 lakhs respectively. Camphor from Japan decreased from Rs. 9·70 lakhs to Rs. 9·00 lakhs.

**Hardware.**—Imports of hardware showed a decrease from Rs. 27·80 lakhs to Rs. 16·44 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom and the United States of America fell from Rs. 9·47 lakhs and Rs. 3·75 lakhs to Rs. 7·79 lakhs and Rs. 2·50 lakhs respectively. Shipments from Japan remained unaffected.

**Sugar.**—Imports of sugar dwindled from Rs. 59·92 lakhs to Rs. 0·22 lakh.

**Dyeing and Tanning Substances.**—There was a fall in the imports of dyeing and tanning substances from Rs. 59·62 lakhs to Rs. 51·39 lakhs. The Union of South Africa exported 523,249 cwts. of wattle-bark valued at Rs. 35·17 lakhs as against 631,488 cwts. valued at Rs. 40·00 lakhs in the preceding year. Coal-tar dyes declined from Rs. 17·65 lakhs to Rs. 14·63 lakhs. Coal-tar dyes—other than alizarine—imported from the United Kingdom and Japan rose from Rs. 2·56 lakhs and Rs. 3·12 lakhs to Rs. 4·39 lakhs and Rs. 6·88 lakhs respectively. Supplies from the United States of America increased from Rs. 0·23 lakh to Rs. 2·25 lakhs.

**Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances.**—Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances dropped from Rs. 57·64 lakhs to Rs. 50·49 lakhs. Shipments from the United Kingdom increased

from Rs. 28·04 lakhs to Rs. 34·22 lakhs; those from Belgium and Canada decreased from Rs. 2·87 lakhs and Rs. 3·23 lakhs to Rs. 0·50 lakh and Rs. 0·04 lakh respectively. Shipments from Japan and the United States of America were approximately the same as in the previous year.

**Chemicals.**—The value of chemicals imported rose from Rs. 69·47 lakhs to Rs. 89·66 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their exports from Rs. 44·20 lakhs and Rs. 10·12 lakhs to Rs. 53·04 lakhs and Rs. 27·00 lakhs respectively. Imports from other countries included Rs. 4·46 lakhs from Japan and Rs. 1·82 lakhs from Canada.

**Artificial Silk.**—The value of imports of artificial silk yarn and manufactures rose from Rs. 27·83 lakhs to Rs. 43·67 lakhs. Shipments of artificial silk yarn from Japan increased from Rs. 16·06 lakhs to Rs. 28·96 lakhs and those of artificial silk piecegoods from Rs. 9·87 lakhs to Rs. 11·96 lakhs.

**Silk.**—Imports of raw and of manufactured silk rose to Rs. 20·87 lakhs as compared with Rs. 14·90 lakhs the year before. Supplies of raw silk from Japan increased from a mere Rs. 26 to Rs. 2·26 lakhs and those from China from Rs. 13·27 lakhs to Rs. 17·79 lakhs.

**Tea Chests.**—Imports of tea chests increased from Rs. 15·83 lakhs to Rs. 30·05 lakhs. Imports of metal chests fell from Rs. 6·16 lakhs to Rs. 2·38 lakhs; those of wooden chests rose from Rs. 9·67 lakhs to Rs. 27·67 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their shipments of wooden chests by Rs. 2·07 lakhs and Rs. 10·45 lakhs respectively; Canada entered the market for the first time with supplies valued at Rs. 6·49 lakhs.

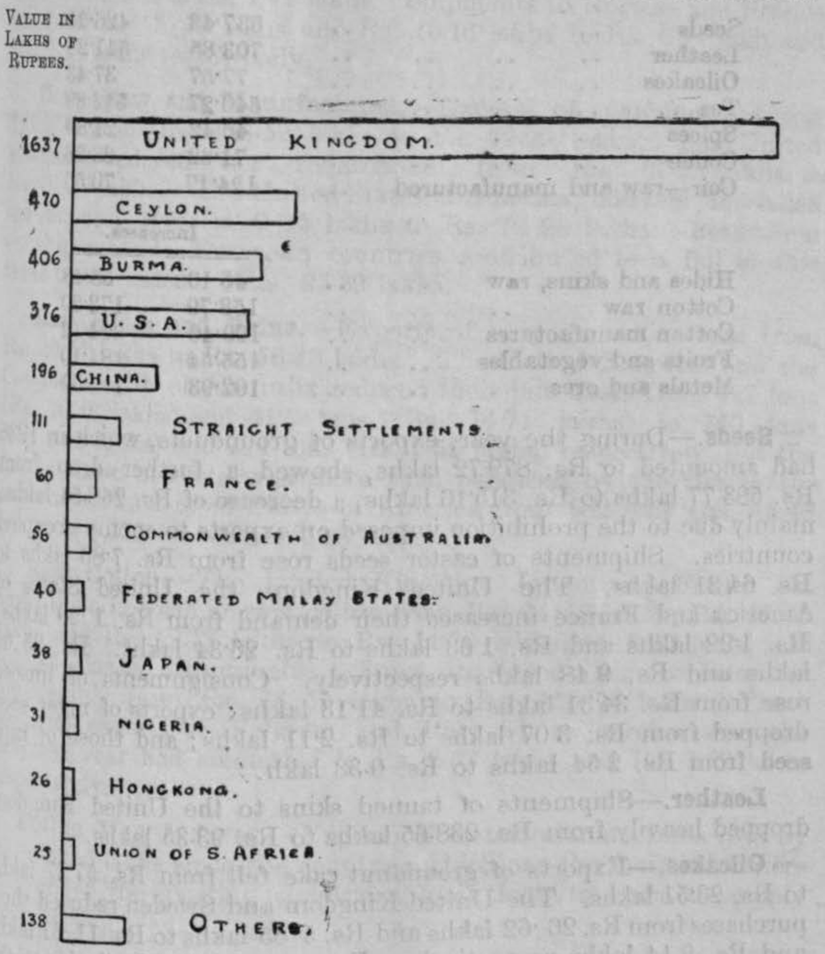
**Paper and Pasteboard.**—Imports of paper of all kinds dropped from 417,969 cwts. to 292,231 cwts. but rose in value from Rs. 42·40 lakhs to Rs. 51·24 lakhs. Packing paper rose in value from Rs. 7·63 lakhs to Rs. 8·34 lakhs; printing paper from Rs. 15·76 lakhs to Rs. 18·59 lakhs; and writing paper from Rs. 4·48 lakhs to Rs. 5·10 lakhs. There were no exports of old newspaper from the United Kingdom which accounted for Rs. 7·87 lakhs in the previous year. This shortage was, however, met by considerably larger supplies from the United States of America to the value of Rs. 12·55 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3·02 lakhs. Strawboards fell from Rs. 1·90 lakhs to Rs. 1·31 lakhs; other kinds of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard rose from Rs. 1·03 lakhs to Rs. 4·05 lakhs.

**Other Articles.**—Consignments of raw wool from the Commonwealth of Australia showed a marked rise from Rs. 1·18 lakhs to Rs. 10·16 lakhs; supplies of copra from Ceylon also showed a marked rise from Rs. 0·16 lakh to Rs. 28·74 lakhs.

**Foreign Trade—Exports (excluding Exports to Burma)**

The value of the export trade with other countries, including Burma, is shown in the diagram below :—

VALUE OF EXPORT TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.




The total value of exports of private merchandise (including re-exports but excluding treasure) fell from Rs. 35·88 crores to Rs. 32·31 crores. There was a heavy drop in the shipments of seeds, leather, oilcakes, tea, spices, coffee and of raw and manufactured coir. There was, however, a rise in the exports of raw hides and

skins, raw cotton, cotton manufactures, fruits and vegetables and of metals and ores.

| | Decreases. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1939–40. | 1940–41. |
| | LAKHS. RS. | LAKHS. RS. |
| Seeds .. .. .. .. | 637·43 | 426·21 |
| Leather .. .. .. .. | 703·85 | 541·25 |
| Oilcakes .. .. .. .. | 77·57 | 37·43 |
| Tea .. .. .. .. .. | 540·27 | 512·89 |
| Spices .. .. .. .. | 46·42 | 21·89 |
| Coffee .. .. .. .. | 71·82 | 22·28 |
| Coir—raw and manufactured .. | 124·17 | 70·56 |
| | Increases. | |
| Hides and skins, raw .. .. | 45·10 | 58·48 |
| Cotton raw .. .. .. | 158·79 | 172·20 |
| Cotton manufactures .. .. | 199·46 | 304·12 |
| Fruits and vegetables .. .. | 155·54 | 184·10 |
| Metals and ores .. .. .. | 102·93 | 112·59 |

**Seeds**.—During the year, exports of groundnuts, which in 1938 had amounted to Rs. 879·72 lakhs, showed a further drop from Rs. 583·77 lakhs to Rs. 315·16 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 268·61 lakhs, mainly due to the prohibition imposed on exports to enemy occupied countries. Shipments of castor seeds rose from Rs. 7·86 lakhs to Rs. 64·31 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the United States of America and France increased their demand from Rs. 1·20 lakhs, Rs. 1·92 lakhs and Rs. 1·63 lakhs to Rs. 26·34 lakhs. Rs. 25,05 lakhs and Rs. 9·48 lakhs respectively. Consignments of linseed rose from Rs. 34·31 lakhs to Rs. 41·13 lakhs; exports of niger seed dropped from Rs. 3·07 lakhs to Rs. 2·11 lakhs; and those of rape seed from Rs. 2·54 lakhs to Rs. 0·33 lakh.

**Leather.**—Shipments of tanned skins to the United Kingdom dropped heavily from Rs. 238·65 lakhs to Rs. 93·35 lakhs.

**Oilcakes.**—Exports of groundnut cake fell from Rs. 57·27 lakhs to Rs. 23·51 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Sweden reduced their purchases from Rs. 26·62 lakhs and Rs. 5·85 lakhs to Rs. 11·61 lakhs and Rs. 2·14 lakhs respectively. Exports of linseed oilcake to the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 4·85 lakhs to Rs. 1·37 lakhs; rape and sesamum oilcake to Ceylon dropped from Rs. 14·90 lakhs to Rs. 12·48 lakhs.

**Tea.**—Ceylon reduced her purchases of tea from Rs. 64·05 lakhs to Rs. 19·75 lakhs; but the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Canada increased their imports from Rs. 460·95 lakhs, Rs. 5·73 lakhs and Rs. 7·79 lakhs to Rs. 473·09 lakhs, Rs. 9·42 lakhs and Rs. 10·46 lakhs respectively.

**Spices.**—The demand for cardamoms fell from Rs. 20·65 lakhs to Rs. 3·91 lakhs; exports of chillies to Ceylon dropped from Rs. 20·57 lakhs to Rs. 14·80 lakhs; exports of ginger to the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 0·97 lakh to Rs. 0·19 lakh.

**Coffee.**—The United Kingdom cut down imports of coffee from Rs. 24·09 lakhs to Rs. 1·41 lakhs. Shipments to Norway and France fell from Rs. 15·50 lakhs and Rs. 10·16 lakhs to Rs. 0·94 lakh and Rs. 7·23 lakhs respectively.

**Coir—Raw and Manufactured.**—Exports of manufactured coir dropped from Rs. 123·52 lakhs to Rs. 70·29 lakhs. The United Kingdom reduced her requirements from Rs. 67·59 lakhs to Rs. 35·39 lakhs. The United States of America, however, increased her demand from Rs. 6·15 lakhs to Rs. 12·20 lakhs. Restriction on shipments to European countries contributed to a fall in this trade to the extent of Rs. 25·39 lakhs.

**Raw Hides and Skins.**—Exports of raw goat skins rose from Rs. 40·77 lakhs to Rs. 56·43 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia reduced their purchases from 427 tons (Rs. 10·48 lakhs) and 412 tons (Rs. 14·71 lakhs) to 140 tons (Rs. 2·43 lakhs) and 294 tons (Rs. 9·55 lakhs) respectively, but the fall in these markets was more than balanced by the rise in the exports to the United States of America from 682 tons (Rs. 15·48 lakhs) to 4,310 tons (Rs. 44·23 lakhs).

**Raw Cotton.**—The United Kingdom, Japan and France cut down their imports of raw cotton from Rs. 24·58 lakhs, Rs. 44·69 lakhs and Rs. 12·73 lakhs to Rs. 11·70 lakhs, Rs. 3·22 lakhs and Rs. 4·44 lakhs respectively. China increased her consumption considerably from Rs. 64·52 lakhs to Rs. 150·73 lakhs. There were no exports to Belgium and Italy whose purchases in the previous year had amounted to Rs. 8·62 lakhs and Rs. 1·29 lakhs respectively.

**Cotton Manufactures.**—Exports of cotton manufactures rose by Rs. 104·66 lakhs since the countries which are the main consumers can, under the existing conditions, only look to India to supply their needs.

**Fruits and Vegetables.**—Shipments of cashew kernels rose from Rs. 119·48 lakhs to Rs. 150·56 lakhs. Supplies to the United States of America, the main consumer, rose from Rs. 93·71 lakhs to Rs. 128·11 lakhs. The other chief markets were the United Kingdom (Rs. 12·92 lakhs), Canada (Rs. 5·03 lakhs), the Commonwealth of Australia (Rs. 2·19 lakhs) and the Netherlands (Rs. 0·56 lakh). Exports of onions fell from Rs. 23·96 lakhs to Rs. 19·92 lakhs.

**Other Articles.**—Exports of mica fell from Rs. 25·62 lakhs to Rs. 13·60 lakhs. Exports of magnesite to the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 8·72 lakhs to Rs. 11·49 lakhs. Consignments of woollen carpets and rugs increased from Rs. 7·88 lakhs to Rs. 13·18 lakhs.

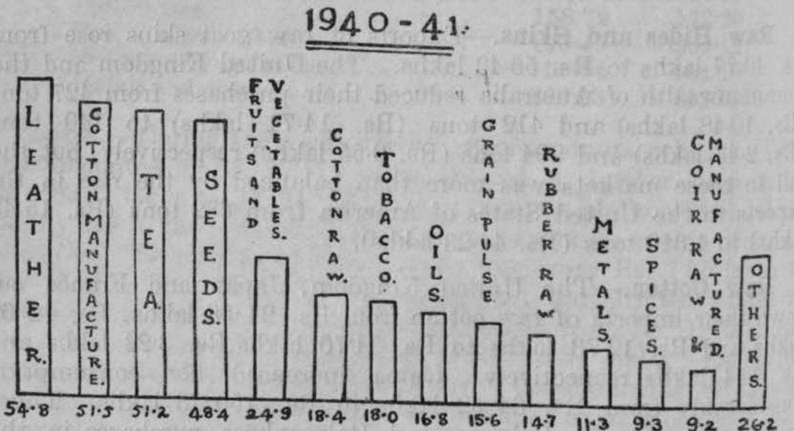
### Trade by Countries.

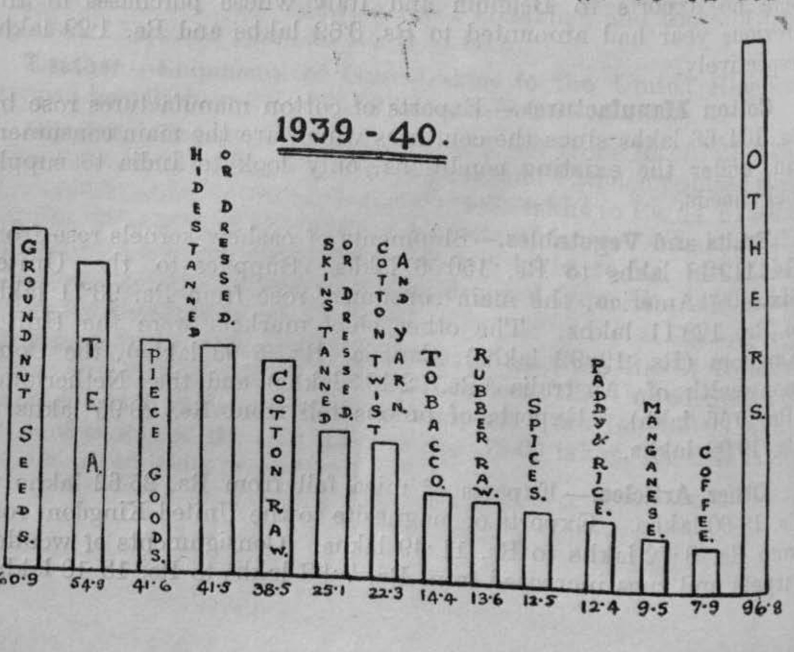
The total import and export trade of the Presidency of Madras with the British Empire (including Burma) amounted to Rs. 45·38 crores as against Rs. 44·94 crores in the previous year. Total **imports** decreased by Rs. 89·72 lakhs and total **exports** increased by Rs. 134·01 lakhs. **Trade with the British Empire** formed 77·18 per cent of the total foreign trade as against 68·86 per cent in the preceding year. **Trade with foreign countries** dropped from Rs. 20·32 crores to Rs. 13·42 crores, **imports** decreased by Rs. 3·33 crores and **exports** by Rs. 3·57 crores.

It is interesting to see the change in the nature and value of the chief exports, foreign and coastal, which has taken place in the last two years :—

VALUE OF CHIEF EXPORTS (FOREIGN AND COASTAL).

(In Millions of Rupees.)



**Trade with Burma.**—The aggregate value of **imports** from Burma amounted to Rs. 8·84 crores as against Rs. 10·04 crores in the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 1·20 crores. **Exports** to Burma, however, increased from Rs. 2·71 crores to Rs. 4·06 crores. Imports of matches and teakwood from Burma increased by Rs. 9·61 lakhs and Rs. 12·02 lakhs, respectively. Exports to Burma of groundnut seeds increased by Rs. 7·93 lakhs; of groundnut oil by Rs. 65·95 lakhs; of cotton twist and yarn by Rs. 55·08 lakhs and of cigarettes by Rs. 24·96 lakhs; cotton coloured piecegoods, however, fell by Rs. 18·93 lakhs.

**Coasting Trade.**—The value of the coasting trade improved slightly from Rs. 16·18 crores to Rs. 16·32 crores. **Imports** rose from Rs. 8·87 crores to Rs. 9·50 crores while **exports** fell from Rs. 7·31 crores to Rs. 6·82 crores. Coasting trade with Bombay (Rs. 6·76 crores) and Sind (Rs. 3·82 crores) increased; trade with Bengal (Rs. 3·54 crores) declined. There was no trade with Orissa during the year as against Rs. 4·54 lakhs in the preceding year.

### Trade by Ports

The value of the total trade of the port of Madras (including trade with Burma) was Rs. 28·59 crores (Rs. 32·53) or 38 per cent of the total trade of the Province. The fall was more noticeable in the foreign trade than in the coasting trade, the former decreasing by Rs. 3·41 crores and the latter by Rs. 0·90 crores. Among the other ports, Cochin again ranked second in importance, followed by Tuticorin and Calicut.

**Air Traffic.**—During the year 480 aeroplanes called at the St. Thomas Mount aerodrome and 403 at the Trichinopoly aerodrome. The value of foreign **import** and **export** trade by air was approximately Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 120, respectively. The revenue collected was nearly Rs. 400.

## Industries

### Economic Condition

Freight difficulties, exchange restrictions and the loss of important European markets were reflected in the export prices, the **index number** of declared **value of exports** falling from 121 to 91. The **index number of wholesale prices of commodities in Madras City** rose to 127 (118) and of the **food group** to 121 (106). The **index number of wholesale prices of selected Madras commodities** fell to 107 (114) and **commercial production** to 94 (121).

The **Bank rate** remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The **value of cheques** passing through the Madras Clearing House rose to Rs. 1,08,63,75,570 (Rs. 99,94,22,164). The **receipts** of the **Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company Limited** rose

to Rs. 837·17 (Rs. 792·27) lakhs; and of the **South Indian Railway Company, Limited** to Rs. 614·55 (Rs. 551·26) lakhs. **Sea-borne trade,** foreign and coastal, decreased to Rs. 7,560 (Rs. 8,181) lakhs.

### Assistance to Trade and Industry

**Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.**—The Bureau of Industrial Commercial Information, which formed part of the Department of Industries and Commerce, was amalgamated with the statistical section of the Department under the name of "Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics." A large number of reports were submitted to the Government on economic questions arising out of the war and with regard to various aspects of price regulations. A monthly review of trade was also published.

**Statistics.**—Forty-three reports were issued forecasting the area and yield of food and commercial crops. Crop cutting experiments, to determine the normal yield of food crops and sugarcane, were completed. To enable the Government to watch the trend of prices and stocks of essential commodities, daily and fortnightly statements on the wholesale prices of some important commodities in Madras City, weekly returns of daily retail prices in the City, monthly statements of imports of paddy and rice at the different ports of the Presidency and weekly statements reviewing the index numbers of wholesale prices of food-grains, commercial products and other articles, were prepared. A cost of living index was prepared for eight selected centres in the Presidency and statistics of retail prices of commodities for the Presidency were gathered, in addition to the statistics normally collected.

**State Aid to Industries.**—There were two meetings of the Board of Industries and 28 applications for State aid were considered. The Board recommended four. Loans disbursed by the Government amounted to Rs. 74,500 (Rs. 27,300). The Madras State Aid to Industries Act was amended so as to help cottage industries, and the Board of Revenue was empowered to grant aid to cottage industries up to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case.

**Investigations.**—The Geological Survey party submitted preliminary reports on the investigations carried out in 1939–40 on the **gold field** of the Wynad and Malabar, the **crystalline limestone** deposits and **potash felspar** in Salem, the **gypsum, celestite** and **phosphatic nodules** in Trichinopoly the **asbestos** deposits in Cuddapah and the **slate** deposits in Kurnool. Preliminary surveys of the **iron ores** and **bauxite** deposits in Salem, the **chromite** deposits in Kistna and the **limestone** and other minerals in West Godavari were carried out.

The Central Industrial Museum, opened last year, was visited by 15,262 persons. Lectures on industrial and commercial subjects were organized. There were 20 District Industrial Museums at the end of the year.

## Trade and Industry

**New Industrial Undertakings.**—One hundred and twenty-five (174) companies were registered during the year, of which 10 (5) were without share capital. The authorized capital was Rs. 140·09 (Rs. 252·87) lakhs; the subscribed capital Rs. 17·49 lakhs; and the paid up capital Rs. 0·78 lakh. Sixty-two were trading and manufacturing concerns; 21 hotels and places of entertainment; 10 transport companies; 5 banking, loan and insurance companies; 5 mills; 4 planting concerns; 3 mining concerns; and 5 miscellaneous companies.

**Cotton.**—The area under cotton was estimated at 2,390,600 (2,222,197) acres with an estimated yield of 503,500 (455,390 actual) bales of 400 lb. **Exports** of raw cotton dropped to 25,848 (29,123) tons but increased in value to Rs. 172·20 (Rs. 158·79) lakhs. Prices of Cambodia cotton gradually fell from April to August and then showed a steady upward trend until December. Prices again weakened in January and February, but recovered sharply in March and almost reached the level at the beginning of the year. There were 56 cotton mills at work, with 13,71,002 (13,31,828) spindles and 5,623 (5,623) looms. **Mill production** of **yarn** was 192·51 (173·77) million lb.; and the **export of cotton piecegoods** rose to 72·20 (69·01) million yards.

**Jute.**—Four (4) jute mills were in operation. Government orders for sandbags to some extent compensated for the loss of European markets. The **hessian** market was remarkable for its steadiness.

**Tanning.**—Exports of **tanned hides** fell to 18,444 (24,940) tons, valued at Rs. 403·12 (Rs. 411·51) lakhs; and of **tanned skins** to 2,450 (5,528) tons, valued at Rs. 109·85 (Rs. 250·91) lakhs. The Madras wholesale prices index for tanned cow hides fell to 117 (139); for tanned sheep skins to 97 (139); and for tanned goat skins to 65 (137). A schedule of maximum prices for cow hides was fixed by the Hides Controller in London and had a good effect in keeping prices steady. Subsidiary types were not however controlled and fluctuated heavily. The industry as a whole suffered very seriously from the lack of shipping space.

**Sugar.**—The area planted with sugarcane was estimated at 161,850 (132,010) acres with a yield of 4,416,610 (3,753,380) tons of cane. This increase was due to the good price for jaggery and, in some areas, to the good returns received from the crushing mills. **Imports** dropped to 58 (39,475) tons valued at Rs. 21,969 (Rs. 60·17 lakhs). Large unsold stocks in North Indian factories at the beginning of the year, gave a pessimistic outlook to the market. Cane prices were very high due to the sliding scale adopted by the United Provinces and Bihar Governments, and the Indian Sugar Syndicate maintained their sugar prices on the

ground that it was not economical to reduce them. Dealers however were very cautious, anticipating lower prices due to the heavy stock; and the efforts of the Indian Sugar Syndicate to improve the situation met with no success. Nevertheless, the year closed with prospects of better prices though the stocks in hand at the end of the season were larger than those at the end of the previous season.

**Oil-seeds--Groundnut.**—The area sown with groundnut was estimated at 3,820,000 (3,617,600) acres with an estimated yield of 1,760,800 (1,576,500) tons. With the loss of foreign markets, **exports** dropped to 282,297 (471,050) tons valued at Rs. 335·41 (Rs. 596·07) lakhs. From July 1940, prices declined steadily till February 1941 when they were 30 per cent below the prices of April and May 1940.

**Castor.**—The estimated area sown up to November 25th, 1940 was estimated at 250,000 (272,600) acres with an estimated yield of 24,900 (26,800) tons. **Exports** rose to 35,394 (5,470) tons valued at Rs. 64·31 (Rs. 7·86) lakhs. The average price was higher than in the previous year.

**Cashewnuts.—Exports** rose slightly to 13,634 (12,336) tons valued at Rs. 150·62 (Rs. 119·53) lakhs. Prices were well above the pre-war level even after allowing for increased freight and other charges.

**Oil-milling.—Imports of copra** rose to 21,292 (97) tons valued at Rs. 28·74 (Rs. 0·16) lakhs and **imports** of **coconut oil** rose to 1,137,701 (350,685) gallons valued at Rs. 10·44 (Rs. 4·48) lakhs. **Exports** of **groundnut oil** increased to 7,837,875 (3,049,728) gallons valued at Rs. 115·44 (Rs. 37·10) lakhs. **Exports of groundnut cake** fell to 56,654 (84,964) tons valued at Rs. 23·51 (Rs. 57·29) lakhs. The low price of the cake encouraged farmers to substitute it for imported fertilizers and as a result of this home consumption, prices recovered. The home demand for groundnut oil also continued to expand in a satisfactory manner.

**Coir.**—Lack of shipping space and reduced quotas in the United Kingdom affected **exports** of **coir manufacturers** which dropped to 498,213 (858,104) cwts., valued at Rs. 75·93 (Rs. 127·17) lakhs. Prices fell below the economic level and the outlook is depressing.

**Plantation Products.**—Exports of **tea** fell to 53·03 (57·10) lb. valued at Rs. 512·94 (Rs. 540·33) lakhs. Most producers entered into a contract with the British Ministry of Food. There were unusually large shipments to Ceylon. **Exports** of **coffee** dropped heavily to 51,259 (167,670) cwts., valued at Rs. 23·62 (Rs. 73·04)

lakhs. To help the industry, the Indian Coffee Market Expansion Board was constituted and a Controller of Coffee appointed. **Exports** of **rubber** fell to 19·61 (21·54) million lb. valued at Rs. 91·89 (Rs. 93·76) lakhs. After some fluctuation, the price rose to 1/2¼ d. by the end of the year.

## Cottage Industries

Memoranda from various Collectors on the manner in which cottage industries in their Districts could be encouraged were considered. These cottage industries included pottery, the coir industry, bee-keeping, sericulture, the manufacture of superior jaggery and sugar from palmyra sweet juice, poultry farming, tanning and bangle making. A Special Officer was appointed in the Ceded Districts to take up one or two selected industries in order to improve the technique and market the products. An experimental plant for the preparation of malt was tested and found satisfactory, though further modifications may be necessary. Twelve students were given a second years' training in the Coir Working School, Beypore. Small grants were made to encourage the hand-made paper industry, and two demonstration parties were sanctioned. Another demonstration party was sanctioned to popularize the tanning trade. A demonstration of the manufacture of white sugar from palmyra sweet juice was carried out in Malabar. A similar demonstration party for the manufacture of jaggery was sanctioned.

**Textiles.**—A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs was made in the Provincial budget for 1940–41 for the development of the hand-spinning and khadi industry. A sum of Rs. 92,686 was spent from the Government of India Grant. The share capital of the **Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited** increased to Rs. 48,725 (Rs. 41,505). Twenty-three new weavers' societies were affiliated during the year. Subsidies amounting to Rs. 43,948 (Rs. 32,735) were given to various societies. Yarn loans amounting to Rs. 46,687 were issued to 76 societies. Advances against goods supplied to emporiums were given to 34 societies to the extent of Rs. 22,796; cash credit loans were given to 38 societies to the value of Rs. 17,069. The policy of financing the larger weavers' societies through the District Central Banks was continued. The eight sales depots of the society received goods to the value of Rs. 1,78,483 for sale, of which goods worth Rs. 1,59,542 were sold. Eight primary weavers' societies maintained their own sales depots and received a subsidy of Rs. 1,264 from the Society to help and meet such costs. The affiliated weavers' societies produced Rs. 8,70,223 worth of goods and goods to the value of Rs. 8,40,068 were sold. A sum of Rs. 15,167 was spent on the development of cottage and small scale woollen industries. The **Ellore Pile Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society, Limited**, increased its membership to 65 (63) and its working capital to Rs. 1,355 (Rs. 1,050). An additional working capital of

Rs. 2,979 from the Government of India Grant was given to the Society. The Society manufactured carpets to the value of Rs. 30,585 (Rs. 17,176). The sales effected by the Society increased to Rs. 33,406 (Rs. 21,904). The six cumbly weavers' societies, organized under the Government of India subvention scheme, produced during the year cumblies valued at Rs. 8,659 and sold to the value of Rs. 9,951.

**Sericulture.**—The scheme for the production and distribution of disease-free cellular seed, the production of cross-breed seed and for the research on silk worm disease was continued and the Government of India contributed Rs. 21,680 towards the cost. 1,602,409 (956,581) disease free cross-breed seeds were supplied.

The manufacture of silk-worm ligature gut at Kollegal continued very successfully and 2,255,921 guts were supplied to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The value of sales rose to Rs. 58,296 (Rs. 4,501) and the industry is expanding very rapidly.

## Engineering

The number of subdivisions of the Industrial Engineering Branch of the Department was increased to 23 (14), under a supervisor or mechanic in charge. The rules prescribing the levy of fees for work done by this Branch were revised.

Seven hundred and thirty-three (673) borings were put down and 49,267 (49,839) feet in depth were bored. Two hundred and sixty-seven (312) of the borings were for agricultural purposes. The percentage of successful borings was 78·72 (77·56). In addition to 15 hand-boring sets manufactured solely for the rural water-supply scheme, 74 of the Departmental boring sets were also exclusively engaged on these operations. Four fresh artesian springs were tapped. Twenty-two pumping sets for irrigating crops during periods of drought were maintained for hire.

The total **value** of orders executed in the workshop was Rs. 83,157 (Rs. 81,741). The **net profit** for the year was Rs. 13,389 (Rs. 8,251).

## Industrial Education

**Government School of Technology.**—The School gave courses in mechanical and electrical engineering, plumbing, electric wiring, mechanical drawing and light metal casting to *bona fide* apprentices and workmen actually engaged in the trade they wished to learn. There were 375 (390) new **admissions** and the total **strength** of the school was 801 (816). Fifty-seven boys under 15 years were admitted to the preparatory section. The Perambur Branch School gave instruction to 173 (157) apprentices and workmen in the workshops of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

**Government Industrial Schools.**—The Government Industrial Schools at Bellary, Calicut and Madura, and the Government

Trades School at Mangalore functioned satisfactorily. The **strength** of these Schools was 70 (76) at Bellary, 120 (135) at Calicut, 127 (123) at Madura and 51 (50) at Mangalore.

**Aided Industrial Schools.**—At the end of the year, there were 79 (76) recognized schools, in addition to those directly managed by the Government. Eight thousand three hundred and ninety-two (8,108) pupils received instruction in the aided schools and Government institutions. The total **grants** to these schools amounted to Rs. 1,14,180.

**Leather Trades Institute.**—Advice and assistance were given to tanners by the Institute on various technical problems. Experimental work was also carried out. Twenty-four students were trained in leather goods manufacture.

**Government Textile Institute and Aided Textile Schools.**—The Government Textile Institute gave supervisors' courses in power spinning and weaving, and in dyeing and finishing. There were also artisans' courses in handloom weaving, jacquard weaving, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, pile carpet weaving, sericulture and ericulture. Fifty-three students attended the supervisors' courses and 25 the artisans' courses. There were also part-time courses for mill-apprentices. **Maintenance grants** amounting to Rs 18,400 were given to the 37 aided textile and needle craft schools.

**School of Arts and Crafts.**—The total number of students at the school was 279 (293). The Government sanctioned the retention of the Ceramic and Enamelling sections for further periods of three and two years respectively. It was also decided to transfer the Picture Frame Manufacturing section to the Government Industrial School, Calicut. The value of articles in stock was Rs. 9,555 and the value of articles sold was Rs. 2,775.

**Industrial Scholarships.**—No State technical scholarships for study abroad were awarded. Two scholarships at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; six scholarships at the Andhra University; and 10 scholarships at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were continued. A new scholarship at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanabad, was created. Sixty small scholarships for students in various industrial schools were also awarded.

## Kerala Soap Institute

Although the Institute was started in 1915, it was on a temporary basis till this year, when its permanent retention was sanctioned. Two hundred and eight (214) tons of soap, valued at Rs. 1,93,056 (Rs. 1,91,950), were produced. Difficulty was found in getting containers for many of the toilet articles manufactured.

Experiments in the manufacture of insecticides and in the production of essential oils continued satisfactorily. The commercial manufacture of medicinal shark liver oil, which contains twice as many vitamin A units per gramme as cod liver oil, was started and **"Shark Liver Oil—Madras Brand"** was put on the market; up to the end of March 1941, 8,247 gallons, valued at Rs. 40,582 were sold. The **net profit** made by the Institute was Rs. 1,93,056 (Rs. 1,91,950).

### War Technicians Training Scheme.

The Government School of Technology, Madras, and the Government Industrial and Trade Schools at Madura, Calicut, Bellary and Mangalore were selected by the Regional Inspector for training personnel to meet the needs of war industries. A few of the Aided Industrial Schools were also selected. Training classes were started after the close of the year.

## Factories

The number of factories coming under the Indian Factories Act at the end of the year was 1,978 (1,916), of which 1,891 (1,811) were in commission, 528 being **seasonal** and 1,363 **non-seasonal.** The **average daily number** of workers in the 1,818 factories which submitted their returns in time was 211,194 (197,266). The classification is shown below :—

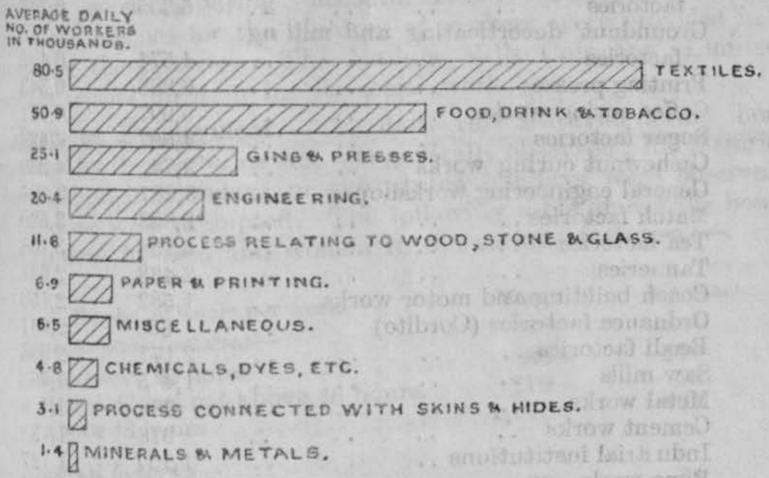
| | 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| Male adults .. .. .. .. | 133,843 | 141,555 |
| Female adults .. .. .. .. | 50,936 | 56,266 |
| Male adolescents .. .. .. | 6,518 | 7,307 |
| Female adolescents .. .. .. | 2,023 | 2,229 |
| Male children .. .. .. .. | 2,433 | 2,220 |
| Female children .. .. .. | 1,513 | 1,617 |

More factories, and more labour employed in the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu and in the Spinning and Weaving section of the Coimbatore Jail account for the increase in the daily average.

As usual **Textile Factories,** excluding cotton gins and presses, employed the largest amount of labour and all the more important groups of industries, including **"Gins and Presses;" "Engineering;" "Food, Drink and Tobacco;" "Chemicals and Dyes;" "Paper and Printing;" "Processes connected with Skins and Hides",** also increased their labour.

The following diagram shows the distribution of labour in the more important groups of industries :—

WORKERS IN INDUSTRIES UNDER THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT (1940)




The number of strikes fell to 19 *(32), of which 6 were settled by the intervention of Government officers and the rest by the parties themselves.

**Cotton and Jute.**—Fifty-six (56) **cotton mills** with 1,371,002 (1,331,828) looms and 5,623 (5,623) spindles and 4 (4) **jute mills** worked during the year.

**Other Factories.**—The number of factories in commission, excluding textile factories, was 1,297 (1,256) and the **average daily labour** employed was 105,516 (98,589).

**Industrial Occupation.**—The following statement gives the distribution of labour in the various factories employing on an average more than 100 workers per day :—

| Classes of factories. | Persons employed. 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| *Textile factories*— | | |
| Cotton spinning and weaving .. | 68,504 | 71,175 |
| Gins and Presses .. .. .. | 22,783 | 25,096 |
| Jute spinning and weaving .. .. | 5,238 | 6,516 |
| *Other factories*— | | |
| Rice Mills .. .. .. .. | 16,970 | 17,789 |
| Railway workshops including Railway signal workshops .. .. .. | 12,313 | 12,467 |

*These numbers refer to strikes in factories coming under the Indian Factories Act. This accounts for the difference between these numbers and the numbers given in the section on Industrial Labour which include factories not coming under the Act, and in the section on the Police which include all types of strikes.

| Classes of factories. | Persons employed. 1939. | 1940. |
|---|---|---|
| *Other factories*—cont. | | |
| Brick and tile works .. .. .. | 6,648 | 7,148 |
| Tobacco curing, drying, cutting, etc., factories .. .. .. .. | 5,355 | 6,747 |
| Groundnut decorticating and milling factories .. .. .. .. | 4,574 | 6,492 |
| Printing presses .. .. .. | 6,808 | 6,343 |
| Coffee curing works .. .. .. | 5,997 | 6,011 |
| Sugar factories .. .. .. | 4,567 | 4,429 |
| Cashewnut curing works .. .. | 3,741 | 4,239 |
| General engineering workshops .. | 3,287 | 3,594 |
| Match factories .. .. .. .. | 2,888 | 3,520 |
| Tea factories .. .. .. .. | 3,158 | 3,108 |
| Tanneries .. .. .. .. | 2,433 | 2,631 |
| Coach building and motor works .. | 1,582 | 2,150 |
| Ordnance factories (Cordite) .. | 850 | 2,061 |
| Beedi factories .. .. .. .. | 2,177 | 2,036 |
| Saw mills .. .. .. .. | 1,4[illegible]5 | 1,665 |
| Metal works .. .. .. .. | 788 | 1,1[illegible]8 |
| Cement works .. .. .. .. | 918 | 1,139 |
| Industrial institutions .. .. .. | 1,157 | 1,127 |
| Rope works .. .. .. .. | 1,468 | 1,106 |
| Bones and manure works .. .. | 1,074 | 1,019 |
| Kerosene and petrol tinning and packing works .. .. .. | 659 | 688 |
| Dockyards .. .. .. .. | 593 | 609 |
| Match materials manufacturing works. | 544 | 602 |
| Confectionery factories .. .. | 507 | 546 |
| Steel rolling and pipe manufacturing mills .. .. .. .. | 128 | 515 |
| Electrical engineering works .. .. | 512 | 500 |
| Jewellery works .. .. .. | 281 | 472 |
| Carpentry works .. .. .. | 396 | 364 |
| Glass works .. .. .. .. | 100 | 354 |
| Cigar manufacturing works .. .. | 292 | 503 |
| Paper mills .. .. .. .. | (Not available.) | 290 |
| Tramway workshops .. .. .. | 288 | 283 |
| Breweries and distilleries .. .. | 274 | 274 |
| Medical stores .. .. .. .. | 117 | 271 |
| Printers' type foundries .. .. | 291 | 252 |
| Manufacture of leather washers .. | 131 | 215 |
| Oil mills .. .. .. .. .. | 229 | 245 |
| Umbrella works.. .. .. .. | 180 | 241 |
| Cinema studios .. .. .. | 241 | 223 |
| Foundries .. .. .. .. | 688 | 192 |
| Turmeric polishing factories .. .. | 149 | 182 |
| Refrigeration, bakery, etc. .. .. | 132 | 176 |
| Leather baling presses .. .. | 164 | 166 |
| Cigarette manufacturing factories .. | 168 | 150 |
| Paddy boiling factories .. .. | 121 | 117 |
| Polishing chemical diamond .. .. | 109 | 109 |

## Factories Act

**Inspections.**—Three thousand nine hundred and nine (3,884) inspections were made. Forty-nine (54) of the 1,891 factories in commission were not inspected.

**Health, Welfare and Safety.**—The health of the workers was generally good. Housing accommodation, medical facilities, schools and creches for the children of workers were provided in a number of the factories. The Madura Mills Company, Limited, deserves special mention for its social work.

**Hours of Employment.**—The daily rest interval of one hour prescribed by the Factories Act was generally observed; 132 factories were exempted. Sundays or substituted holidays were observed; 131 factories were exempted. The following table shows the hours of work done by men and women in the various factories:—

| Number of hours per week. | Men. | Women. |
|---|---|---|
| *Non-seasonal factories*— | | |
| Not above 42 hours .. .. | 86 | 150 |
| Above 42 but not above 48 hours. | 210 | 55 |
| Above 48 hours .. .. .. | 1,010 | 777 |
| *Seasonal factories*— | | |
| Not above 48 hours .. .. | 33 | 54 |
| Above 48 but not above 54 hours. | 83 | 80 |
| Above 54 hours .. .. .. | 388 | 345 |

The 30-hour week for children was observed in 247 (175) non-seasonal and 5 (4) seasonal factories. The increase in the number of children employed is due to the large number of match factories notified under Section 5 of the Act. Nineteen (38) non-seasonal factories were exempted from the weekly limit of 54 hours and 23 (44) factories from the daily limit of 10 hours.

**Accidents.**—The total number of accidents was 3,584 (3,478), of which 19 (19) were fatal and 728 (622) serious.

**Prosecutions.**—One hundred and fifty-two (169) persons representing 128 factories were prosecuted; 135 (151) cases ended in conviction.

## Other Industrial Acts

**Workmen's Compensation Act.**—The total number of cases for disposal was 345 (319). Two hundred and ninety-eight (267) were disposed of. Thirty-seven (39) cases of death, 85 (71) cases of permanent disablement and 2,606 (1,973) cases of temporary disablement were reported, and Rs. 19,650 (Rs. 26,530), Rs. 20,918 (Rs. 15,124) and Rs. 19,900 (Rs. 16,838) paid as compensation under each head. Compensation allotted to women and persons under a legal disability was, as usual, invested in the Post Office Savings Bank and paid to them in instalments. One hundred and

thirty-two accounts were opened and 85 accounts were closed. The total value of securities held was Rs. 1,44,300 (Rs. 1·38 lakhs).

**Madras Maternity Benefit Act.**—Out of the 1,363 non-seasonal factories, 991 (933) employed women and came within the provisions of the Act. The **average daily number of women** employed was 42,045 (39,776). Two thousand two hundred and sixty (1,901) claims were made and 1,669 (1,408) claims were paid to the value of Rs. 40,937 (Rs. 34,262). All 15 (10) prosecutions instituted ended in conviction.

**Payment of Wages Act.**—The Act applied to 1,818 (1,782) factories, excluding Railway factories. The **average daily number** of workmen employed was 189,344 (174,130) and the **total wages** paid were Rs. 2,81,92,917 (Rs. 2,45,32,191). Twenty-three (12) applications for delay in payment of wages were filed on behalf of 329 workers. Eighteen claims amounting to Rs. 49,791 were allowed. Prosecutions were instituted against 35 (22) factories. Twenty-eight convictions were obtained, 1 case was dropped and the remaining 6 cases were pending at the end of the year.

## Industrial Labour

### Trade Unions

The total number of trade unions registered since the commencement of the Act is 158. Thirty-five were registered during the year.

### Labour Disputes

There were * 19 (21) strikes during the year. One hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-eight man-days and wages amounting to Rs. 51,600 were lost by the workers.

## Mines and Quarries

The principal minerals worked during the year were **manganese** in the Vizagapatam District; **magnesite** in the Salem District; **mica** in the Nellore, and, to a smaller extent, in the Salem, Nilgiris, **Vizagapatam** and Anantapur Districts; **barytes** in the Districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool; **gypsum** and **phosphatic nodules** in the Trichinopoly District; small quantities of **steatite and kyanite** in the Nellore District; and **asbestos** in the Cuddapah District. **Stone quarries** were worked in the Districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore and Kistna.

The Geological Survey of India submitted reports on the **Gold field** of the Wynad and Malabar, the **limestone** and other minerals

* For explanation of the discrepancy between the figures in this section and in the sections on Factories and on the Police, please see footnote to section on Factories.

of the Kovvur Taluk, West Godavari District, the **crystalline limestone** deposits and **potash felspar** in the Salem District and on the occurrence of **chromite** in the Kondapalle hills.

**Labour.**—Relations between labourers and employers were on the whole satisfactory, except for two short strikes in the Salem District which were, however, quickly settled.

**Accidents and Prosecutions.**—There were 30 accidents during the year, including two fatal, and 13 serious, accidents. One prosecution under the Indian Mines Act was launched.

## Fisheries

During the year the Department of Fisheries was amalgamated with the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The commercial manufacture and sale of **shark liver oil** was taken up. Valuable laboratory observations were made at the West Hill Biological Station on the spawning seasons of commercially important fish. **Fish-curing** on the West Coast fell considerably due to the bad fishing season, but increased on the East Coast by 31 per cent.

### Research

**Pearl and Chank Fisheries.**—At the end of the year, there were 1,235 oysters and 101 spats at the Krusadai Biological Station. The collection of data regarding the rate of growth from pearl oysters reared at the station was continued. Experiments in inducing artificial formation of pearls were made on 392 oysters. Investigations were carried on to discover the diameter of the shell of chanks at the time of first spawning.

**Other Fisheries.**—Three thousand and eighty specimens of **oil sardines** and 1,101 specimens of **mackerel** were examined at the West Hill Biological Station, Calicut. Research was also made into the food of fish; the spawning seasons of commercially important fish; and the annual fluctuations, shoalings and migratory habits of fish, as evidenced by their stomach-contents.

**Inland Fisheries.**—The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned a scheme of rural pisciculture and the Government of Madras sanctioned the necessary staff. Experiments in deep water fishing in the Mopad reservoir were at a standstill, but at Mettur systematic fishing was carried out; the experiments yielded a total catch of 1,250 lb. of fish. Five thousand six hundred and forty-five fish and 22,000 thoroughly fertilized ova were put in the rivers by the Nilgiri Game Association. Thirty-thousand fry were hatched and put into the Avalanche hatchery for trout. About 110,000 fry from the Bobbarlanka hatchery for hilsa were put in the Godavari river. Gourami continued to thrive in the Sunkesula Fish Farm. The gourami introduced into the Chetput Farm and the ponds in Guindy Park did well.

**Fish Preservation.**—Experiments on carbon dioxide as a preserving agent, prawn pickling, dry ice and on fumigation with carbon-bisulphide could not be continued as the Research Assistant was engaged in the manufacture of shark liver oil. One thousand thirty-five lb. of mackerel were cured and pickled.

## Administration

There were 104 (105) **fish-curing yards** at the end of the year, 789,830 (647,647) maunds of fish were cured and 198,532 (163,818) maunds of salt for curing were issued. The manufacture of **shark liver oil** was taken up at 60 fish-curing yards, and 4,459 gallons of oil were produced and sent to the Kerala Soap Institute for purification and blending. The finished product was put on the market under the name **"Shark Liver Oil—Madras Brand"**.

**Factories.**—There were 163 (28) private **oil and guano** factories in South Kanara. Three hundred (22) tons of **oil** and 1,178 (50) tons of **guano** were manufactured and 1,345 tons of **beach dried manure** produced. In Malabar there were 40 (41) factories which produced 151 (76) tons of **oil,** 878 (355) tons of **guano** and 56 (2,365) tons of **beach dried manure.** The increase in output of oil and guano was due to better catches of oil sardines. The scarcity of chamban, nethal and mackerel account for the large decrease in the quantity of beach dried manure produced.

**Chank Fisheries.**—The haul of full sized chanks in the Tinnevelly fisheries was 436,625 (539,662). It was decided to take the lease of the Ramnad Chank Fishery, belonging to the Ramnad Estate, for a period of five years.

**Marine Aquarium.**—The Aquarium was visited by 118,383 (106,289) persons and **gate collections** rose to Rs. 9,072 (Rs. 8,058). Experiments were conducted with a model aerator for exhibiting live jelly fish.

## Social and Economic Activities

**Education.**—At the end of the year, the Fisheries Department was running 45 (43) schools with a total of 6,099 (5,894) pupils, of whom 2,381 (2,239) were girls. The site for the school building of the Fisheries Technological Institute, Tuticorin, was selected.

**Co-operation.**—There were 53 (54) co-operative societies in the West Coast at the end of the year, with 2,109 (2,136) members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 34,650 (Rs. 34,279).

## Finance

The **revenue** was Rs. 5,05,866 (Rs. 4,85,966). The increase was mainly due to favourable prices for pearl and chank shells and better rentals for inland fisheries. The **expenditure** was Rs. 5,78,526 (Rs. 5,86,655).

# CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

## Irrigation

### Gross Revenue and Expenditure

The **expenditure** on irrigation works, including capital expenditure on new works, fell to Rs. 88·67 (Rs. 90·93) lakhs; the **receipts** rose to Rs. 301·96 (Rs. 275·00) lakhs. The **area charged as irrigated** was 7,972,867 acres, an increase of 480,757 acres. **Productive works** showed a return of 6·85 as against 6·25 per cent in the previous year and 9·9 per cent 25 years ago.

### Irrigation Works

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are divided into 'Irrigation Works' and 'Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works', each class being again subdivided into 'Productive' and 'Unproductive'.

**Productive Works.**—The **capital outlay** on productive irrigation works, direct and indirect, fell to Rs. 2·87 (Rs. 4·91) lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the Kistna and Cauvery Delta Systems.

In the Kistna delta, good progress was made on the Appapuram Channel works and the Kistna East Bank Canal Scheme. The former was opened for irrigation this year and the latter has been working since 1937. In the Cauvery delta, the restoration works necessitated by the unprecedented floods of November 1939 were completed. The low expenditure in 1940–41 was mainly due to large credits realized from the sale of special tools and plant in the Cauvery-Mettur Project headworks; slow progress on works due to unexpected rains in the Godavari Delta System; and to delay in land acquisition for certain works in the Pennar River Canals System and the Kattalai Scheme.

The total **area under first and second crops** charged as irrigated was 3,580,262 (3,553,906) acres and 668,579 (592,138) acres respectively.

The **gross revenue** amounted to Rs. 198·02 (Rs. 186·25) lakhs and the **working expenses** to Rs. 53·11 (Rs. 51·47) lakhs. The **net revenue due to improvements** was Rs. 107·13 (Rs. 97·46) lakhs, representing a return of 6·85 (6·25) per cent on the capital outlay of Rs. 15·64 crores. After deducting interest charges, the **profits** of the year amounted to Rs. 40 (Rs. 30·50) lakhs. The increase in revenue was appreciable in the case of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery Delta Systems.

**Unproductive Works.**—The **capital outlay** on unproductive irrigation works, direct and indirect, was Rs. 0·57 lakh (Rs. 5·61 lakhs); it was incurred chiefly on the Duvvaleru Project. The **area under first and second crops** charged as irrigated was 236,482 (234,368) acres and 63,077 (47,318) acres respectively.

**Revenue and Working Expenses.**—The **gross revenue** amounted to Rs. 10·681 (Rs. 9·93) lakhs and **working expenses** to Rs. 3·53 (Rs. 3·71) lakhs. **The net revenue due to improvements** was Rs. 4·86 lakhs. Deducting interest charges, the **deficit** for the year was Rs. 12·18 (Rs. 13·06) lakhs.

**Remissions.**—Owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, large remissions were granted in the Kistna, Godavari and Cauvery Delta Systems and in the Palar Anicut System. **Remissions** under **productive works** amounted to Rs. 36·08 (Rs. 42·92) lakhs, and under **unproductive works** to Rs. 1·52 (Rs. 1·64) lakhs.

**Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept.**—The amount spent on works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept, including the expenditure incurred, and accounted for, by the Civil Departments was Rs. 31·58 (Rs. 33·33) lakhs. The **area charged as irrigated** rose to 3,424,467 (3,064,380) acres. The **revenue,** inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 91·36 (Rs. 76·87) lakhs.

**Tank Restoration Scheme.**—There were no new investigations during the year. The area falling within the scope of the Tank Restoration Scheme is 102,500 square miles, of which 88,887 square miles have been investigated. Works were completed in 85,534 square miles and in the remaining 3,353 square miles works were in progress or are still to be started. Estimates for Rs. 19,262 were sanctioned during the year, making the total value of the works sanctioned up to date Rs. 203·06 lakhs. **Expenditure** during the year was Rs. 0·05 lakh, including centage charges.

**Navigation Works (Unproductive).**—The **gross receipts** from the Buckingham and Vedaranyam Canals were Rs. 1·09 (Rs. 1·08) lakhs and **charges** Rs. 2·74 (Rs. 2·33) lakhs respectively. The **loss** on the working of the Canals was Rs. 1·65 (Rs. 1·25) lakhs.

**Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.**—The **outlay** incurred on Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept fell to Rs. 5·29 (Rs. 5·63) lakhs and the **revenue** fell to Rs. 0·82 (Rs. 0·87) lakh.

## Investigation of Projects

To relieve submersion caused by floods in the Coringa river, alternative proposals for a vented cross bund and lock at Tallarevu or a lock and regulator at Yenam were considered. The Government, to whom the former scheme had been submitted for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1939–40, raised the question of a

contribution recoverable from the ryots and this was examined and a report sent to the Board of Revenue. Further particulars called for by the Government, regarding the extent which would be benefited by the scheme and the amount of remission likely to be saved, were collected by the Board of Revenue.

The detailed investigation of a smaller scheme to irrigate 7,500 acres in Coringa Island, which was under the consideration of the Government, was postponed.

The report on the localization of the second-crop zones in the Godavari Eastern and Central deltas was still under the consideration of the Government.

The preliminary report on the scheme to irrigate 3,750 acres of high level lands at the head of the Godavari Central delta was considered by the Government and orders for a detailed investigation of the scheme were passed. The investigation is in progress.

Owing to the restrictions imposed on expenditure on new schemes the Government postponed consideration of the proposals to irrigate 4,000 acres and improve the drainage facilities in Kanur, West Godavari District, and in the area lying between the Nidadavole-Narasapur road.

The preliminary report on the scheme for a reservoir on the Sabari, a tributary of the Godavari, was under consideration. The proposed site of the reservoir was inspected by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in December 1940. The scheme was revised providing for some irrigation in the Agency during the first crop season and for the development of hydro-electric power to increase the double crop area in the Godavari delta. A report was sent to the Board of Revenue for examination of the financial aspects of the scheme.

A scheme to construct a reservoir on the Yerracalva in the West Godavari District to serve as a flood moderator and to irrigate some 25,000 acres was considered. Field work and preparation of plans and estimates were completed by a special staff. The opinion of the Collector who is examining the possibilities of reducing the land acquisition charges has yet to be received.

The preliminary proposals for a scheme to irrigate about 1,340 acres by pumping water from the Godavari Western Ellore Canal at miles 40—3—450 to the Seethanagana tank of Dendulur were examined and the scheme was recommended to the Government for detailed investigation.

A scheme to utilize the flood waters of the Yeleru river in the East Godavari District by diverting some of the flood flow into the Timmaraju tank of Lingamparti village with an ayacut of 5,000 acres was investigated and preliminary proposals were examined. The scheme was dropped on administrative grounds.

The Government ordered the detailed investigation of a scheme to extend irrigation to about 4,800 acres under the Nagarikatakam

Channel in the Chicacole Taluk, Vizagapatam District. The investigation was almost completed and the report is awaited.

The detailed investigation of the Gundlakamma Project started in January 1940 was completed in August 1940. The plans and estimates for the Project are under examination by the Superintending Engineer.

The preliminary report on the scheme for relieving submersion of lands bordering the Collair Lake, Kistna District, was examined and the scheme has been recommended for detailed investigation. The question is pending with the Board of Revenue.

A special division for the detailed investigation of the Tungabhadra Project was formed in June 1940 and the investigation work is progressing.

Jothi vagu and two neighbouring streams are being gauged in connection with a scheme to improve the supply to the Ganganapalli tank in the village of Narasapuram, Cuddapah District, by leading a channel from Jothi vagu into the tank.

The report on the results of gauging the Pillaperu to increase the supply to the Mopad System was examined and the investigation of the scheme for improving the supply to the Mopad ayacut by constructing an anicut across the Pillaperu was recommended to the Government through the Board of Revenue.

The report sent to the Government through the Board of Revenue on the Rallapad and the combined Rallapad-Machavaram Schemes in the Nellore District was examined by the Board, and the feasibility of reducing the cost of the scheme is under examination.

Gaugings of the Papagni River at Velligallu and Tubalur for the Papagni Anicut Scheme were continued.

The scheme to excavate a supply channel to Gotur Mallidevaroya cheruvu and an alternative proposal are still under examination by the local officers.

The preliminary proposals for the scheme to construct an anicut across the Pambaleru river to increase the supplies to the Thippaguntapalem tank and extend irrigation were examined. The Collector's opinion on the financial aspects of the scheme is awaited.

The plans and estimates for excavating a spring channel from the Pennar right bank to irrigate lands in Gangavaram and other villages of the Cuddapah District were under revision and have since been submitted to the Government.

A scheme for a reservoir across the Pennar river in the limits of Gandikota village in the Cuddapah District, to irrigate about 100,000 acres of dry and 150,000 acres of wet crop was examined. The question of availability of supply is under examination.

The results of gaugings taken at the Hindupur and Perur sites during 1939–40 for the Pennar-Kumudavathi Project were examined.

A proposal to utilize the surplus waters of the Siruvani river for irrigation in the Noyyal valley was deferred, pending a decision on the Lower Bhavani Project. Gauge readings were continued. The Government have decided that the further consideration of the Upper Bhavani Project should be finally given up, and that the detailed investigation of the modified Lower Bhavani Project should wait until more progress is made with the Tungabhadra Project investigation and a final decision reached.

Gauge readings of the Uduthorahalla in Kollegal taluk were continued during the year. Preliminary proposals for an anicut to irrigate 750 acres and a reservoir to irrigate 2,500 acres were under consideration. It has since been decided that the anicut scheme should be investigated.

The Kiripatti Reservoir Scheme, which was abandoned by the Government in 1936 as financially unsatisfactory, was re-examined. It was found that an inclusion fee of Rs. 27 per acre plus a water-rate of Rs. 12–12–0 will have to be levied to make the scheme productive. It was therefore dropped.

The report of the special officers appointed to make proposals for making navigation in the West Coast Canal pay its way, was under consideration and orders were passed. Part of the repairs to Ellathur Kallai Canal suggested in these orders were carried out during the year, and the rest, costing Rs. 93,600, were ordered to be taken up in 1941–42.

A scheme for a reservoir of about 2,500 M. c.ft. capacity on the Kortaliyar river with a regulator at Poondi and subsidiary works at a cost of Rs. 61·71 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government. This reservoir will improve the Madras City water-supply and ensure a more steady supply to the existing irrigation below the reservoir. A special division for executing the scheme was formed in July 1940. The first six months were devoted mainly to the construction of buildings and roads, laying out the camp and installing the water-supply system. The work on the regulator was begun in December 1940 and work on the right flank bund towards the end of the year. The **outlay** during the year was Rs. 2,42,861.

## Floods

This year's flood in the Godavari river was remarkable for its intensity and duration and was the second highest on record when, on the 21st August 1940, the water reached a height of 15·8 feet over the crest of the Dowlaishwaram Anicut. Heavy floods in the Yerracalva in the West Godavari District in August 1940 damaged several irrigation works to some extent; and in the Kistna river in

August 1940, damage was caused to the masonry aprons of the Bezwada Anicut. The cyclone in May 1940 caused certain damage to irrigation works in the Kurnool and Nellore Districts. Owing to the heavy monsoon rains in the Cauvery delta in November 1940 there were several breaches in the rivers and channels.

During the summer of 1940, a heavy sea wave swept over the coastal lands of Divi Island and damaged the fertility of the soil; a plentiful supply of water was provided to wash away the salt deposited.

## Electricity

Progress was generally satisfactory except in major construction works which were held up or delayed by the non-delivery of machinery and equipment from abroad. Where reserves of power were available, as in the Pykara and Mettur Systems, considerable expansion took place; but in the Andhra and the Papanasam areas extensions had to be restricted and load curtailed. The continued upward trend in prices affected the activities of the Department as well as those of licensees and consumers. The aggregate **demand** on the various power systems was 42,235 (38,350) K.W.; total **generation** 208·2 (168·35) million K.W.H.; and **revenue** Rs. 66·45 (Rs. 55·34) lakhs.

### The Pykara Electricity System

**Power Station.**—The peak load for the year was 26,200 (24,900) K.W. and the energy generated 136·13 (114·7) million units. In addition, the Mettur Power House supplied 660,750 units to the Pykara System in April 1940 when the Irrigation Department let down additional water from the Mettur Reservoir.

**Transmisssion and Distribution.**—To meet the increased requirements of the Cordite Factory and to improve the supply in the Nilgiris an estimate amounting to Rs. 2·78 lakhs for a direct 11/22 K.V. line from Singara to Aravankadu, with the necessary transformers and other works, was sanctioned early in the year and ready for initial operation at 11 K.V. by the end of the year.

One textile mill at Madura and one tea factory in the Anamalais took supply during the year, making a total of 38 textile mills and 39 tea factories supplied. The Cement Factory at Madukkarai continued to be the largest consumer in the System, its maximum demand during the year being 1,680 K.W. in June 1940.

Twenty-seven villages were electrified during the year, bringing the total of such villages to 228.

Kodaikanal Municipality, the only new licensee to take hydro-electric power during the year, was supplied from the 1st April 1940.

**Commercial.**—Details of the load in the different categories are given below :—

| Number and description. | 1939–40. | 1940–41. |
|---|---|---|
| | K.W. | K.W. |
| 1. Industrial .. .. .. | 22,314 | 26,054 |
| 2. Cement .. .. .. | 3,395 | 3,405 |
| 3. Licensees .. .. .. | 15,130 | 20,060 |
| 4. Tea factories .. .. | 3,677 | 3,872 |
| 5. Agricultural and Miscellaneous .. | 13,950 | 14,086 |
| Total .. | 58,466 | 67,477 |

**Financial.**—The system earned a gross revenue of Rs. 42·68 (Rs. 37·13) lakhs. The **net revenue**, Rs. 26·36 (Rs. 21;65) lakhs, works out to 8·4 per cent (7·26 per cent) on the capital outlay.

## The Mettur Electricity System

The System completed its fourth year of operation. The maximum output rose to 12,300 (10,900) K.W. and 60·42 (46·49) million units were generated. Operation was affected by a number of mishaps to electrical equipment. The effects of the flooding of the Mettur Power House in 1938 continued to be felt and generator No. 1 broke down on two occasions. Transformer failures and line faults resulted in a few major interruptions.

**Transmission and Distribution.**—The Steel Rolling Mills at Negapatam, the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation and the Jawarh Mills at Salem were connected to the System. An 11/33 K.V. transmission line was constructed from Conjeeveram to Chingleput. The largest individual industrial load on the System was the Dalmia Cement Factory. Forty-four small industries with a connected load of 627 H.P. taking supply from the System were started during the year.

Agricultural and rural development was satisfactory. One hundred and ninety-nine pump sets with a load of 1,045·75 H.P. were connected during the year bringing the total number of pumps to 400 and the connected horse power to 2,116.

**Commercial.**—The connected load on the system at the end of the year under the different categories was as follows :—

| Number and description. | 1939–40. | 1940–41. |
|---|---|---|
| | K.W. | K.W. |
| 1. Industrial .. .. .. | 4,190 | 4,399 |
| 2. Cement .. .. .. | .. | 2,000 |
| 3. Licensees .. .. .. | 23,460 | 22,453 |
| 4. Agricultural and Miscellaneous .. | 2,370 | 6,504 |
| Total .. | 30,020 | 35,356 |

Absence of progressive development in many of the licensed areas continued to hinder the growth of the System load.

**Financial.**—The System earned a gross revenue of Rs. 18·19 (Rs. 13·34) lakhs. The **net revenue** of Rs. 11·78 (Rs. 8;83) lakhs works out to 5·6 per cent (4·47 per cent) on the capital outlay.

**Mettur Workshops.**—Due to the restriction on extension works, the workshops were reduced to a single shift basis, the labour force averaging 120 during the year. The output of the shops for the year was Rs. 2,41,400 (Rs. 5·25 lakhs). Rules for regulating the employment of workmen were made and put into effect with Government approval.

## The Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Scheme

This was the third year of construction of the Scheme. Both progress and organization of works were seriously affected by war conditions. Supplies of Indian iron and steel became increasingly difficult to obtain and the delivery of machinery and equipment from England was greatly delayed. Progress on civil works not dependent on imported materials was however very satisfactory and ahead of schedule. In the latter part of the year the Government approved the proposal of the Department to proceed with the original construction programme in respect of the dam and the transmission system, and 1,668,000 cubic feet of masonry, representing about one-third of the total dam, were built; and the two 102 inch diameter discharge pipes were erected, tested and built. As the built-in parts of the upstream controls did not arrive from England until May 1941, the building programme had to be modified; the drainage gallery was constructed for a length of 415 feet out of a total of 515 feet; work on the surplus course was continued and the designs finally settled; the diversion weir was finished, except for unimportant details, before the monsoon. The intake was finished except for the control gates and gear which were not received before the end of the year. All important steel work to be built in was received and erected during the year. With the exception of the expansion joints, delivery of which was delayed, the erection of the 108 inch diameter low pressure steel pipe was completed. The necessary protection works on the rocky hill-side and the drainage of the trench were also finished. All straight pipe lengths for the Penstock were manufactured and the terminal bends were being set and tested preparatory to concreting at the end of the year. The grading was completed and all piers and the three anchor foundations built. The foundations for the power-house, machines and terminal anchors were constructed and the steel frame structure, weighing about 180 tons, erected. The tail water pool and tail race were finished except for minor details. Owing to war priority work, there has been serious delay in manufacture of the generating machinery and it

is unlikely that the machines will be erected before the first half of 1942.

The Oil Engine Station supplied power for construction purposes and to ten towns and villages in the area. The peak load was 410 K.W. and generation 1·28 million units, of which 0·89 million units were utilized for construction purposes. A **revenue** of Rs. 50,000 was earned by sale of energy and was credited to capital. Load development in the West Tinnevelly area was very promising and at the end of the year over 800 K.W. had been connected.

### The Andhra Thermal System

**Vizagapatam Thermal System.**—This was the second year of operation of the System. Three (2·49) million units were generated during the year and the peak load on the plant remained around 1,000 K.W. In the present operating conditions this is the maximum load which can safely be supplied and further commercial activities were therefore temporarily suspended. The additional 1,500 K.W. set now on order is badly needed as at present the Station lacks adequate stand-by capacity. The System earned a **gross revenue** of Rs. 1·77 (Rs. 1·36) lakhs.

**Bezwada Thermal System.**—This was the second year of operation of the System. The peak load rose to 2,000 (1,540) K.W. and the number of units generated was 6·61 millions (46·8 lakhs). The demand on the station was beyond the capacity of a single machine of 1,500 K.W. and necessitated running both turbines and boilers during the greater part of the day. As the delivery and installation of the additional 3,000 K.W. generating set is likely to be delayed, negotiations for the purchase of surplus power from the Kistna Cement Factory, Mangalagiri, were started. During most of the year it was necessary to restrict the Andhra Cement Factory's load during peak hours. The principal loads connected during the year were the M. & S. M. Railway at Bezwada and the Vuyyur Sugar Factory. Considerable increase of agricultural load round Pattamata, Pedana, Tadigappa and other villages in the neighbourhood was secured as a result of the demonstrations conducted last year. The connected load on the System was 4,183 K.W. which included 455 K.W. in rural areas. The System earned a **gross revenue** of Rs. 2·84 (Rs. 1·89) lakhs.

**Cocanada Thermal System.**—The Generating Station came into commercial operation on the 1st April 1940; but till the end of February 1941, the only load on the Station was the bulk supply to the Cocanada Municipality. Supply to Ramachandrapuram, Mandapetta, Samalkota, Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Gollaprolu was started at the end of the year. The peak demand on the Station was 325 K.W. and the number of units generated 7·72 lakhs. A **gross revenue** of Rs. 47,000 was earned.

## New Major Schemes.

The two following major schemes which had been previously deferred on account of the war were sanctioned at the end of March 1941 :—

**West Coast Extension.**—This provides for the supply of power to Calicut, Cannanore and Tellicherry by means of a 66 K.V. transmission system from the Pykara Station. There is a very urgent demand for supply to Calicut and it is hoped that war conditions will not prevent this being completed.

**West Godavari Distribution Scheme.**—This Scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 7·67 lakhs, consists of an oil engine Generating Station at Attili with 11 K.V. distribution lines to supply 14 towns and villages in the West Godavari District.

## Investigation and Surveys.

The field investigation of the Moyar Scheme, which contemplates the utilization of the tail water of the Pykara Station, was completed during the year. A preliminary reconnaissance of the Machkand Scheme on the border of the Orissa Province was made and an estimate for detailed investigation was submitted to the Government. A rough examination of the prospects of the hydro-electric development of the Tungabhadra was made in conjunction with the Irrigation Department but no conclusions were reached.

## Miscellaneous.

**Municipal Electric Supply Undertakings.**—No new municipal electric supply undertakings were brought under the management of the Department. Of the six under the management of the Department, that of Periyakulam was handed over to the Council on the 1st April 1941.

**Indian Electricity Act.**—The number of licensees giving supply at the end of the year was 78 (77) of which 35 (34) were local bodies and 43 (43) company licensees. No new licences were granted during the year. The **total generating capacity** of all the electric supply undertakings amounted to 158,950 K.V.A., of which the Madras Electric Supply Corporation own 53,750 K.V.A. and Government stations 95,570 K.V.A. The total number of **electrical accidents** in the Province was 132 (138), of which 45 (44) were fatal.

**The Madras Electricity Duty Act.**—A **revenue** of Rs. 6·54 lakhs was realized under this Act.

**Indian Cinematograph Act and Rules.**—The total number of cinemas in the Presidency at the end of the year was 414 (491), of which 228 (223) were permanent and the rest touring.

**Electrification of Government Buildings.**—New electrical works costing Rs. 1·52 (Rs. 2·11) lakhs were carried out during the year, bringing the total cost to Rs. 52·74 lakhs. The cost of operation and maintenance was Rs. 1·43 (Rs. 1·51) lakhs, while a sum of Rs. 2 (Rs. 2·1) lakhs was paid by way of current consumption charges.

## Public Works

### Administration

**Administrative Changes.**—The buildings of the Central Public Works Department in charge of the Madras Circle were handed over to the Central Public Works Department, but Archælogical works continued to be in the charge of the Madras Circle. The British buildings (Central) in the Travancore State and other places were handed over to the Central Public Works Department and the roads in the British Tangasseri area were transferred to the Revenue Department for maintenance. Five subdivisions and five sections were formed and two subdivisions and five sections were closed during the year.

**Chief Engineer's Office (General, Buildings and Roads)—Consulting Architect Section.**—Detailed schedules of quantities for 17 (13) schemes to the value of about Rs. 5·2 (Rs. 6·0) lakhs, and approximate estimates for various schemes amounting to Rs. 43·8 (Rs. 30·40) lakhs were prepared. Sixty-three (41) cases of Educational and Industrial Grants-in-Aid amounting to Rs. 9·5 (Rs. 9·0) lakhs were also dealt with.

**Technical Section.**—Two hundred and ten (179) estimates of total value of Rs. 225·88 (Rs. 189·00) lakhs were scrutinized. Of these, 142 (122) were under Buildings, 15 (7) under Roads, 16 (12) under Bridges and Causeways, 22 (22) under Water-supply and 10 (12) under Drainage.

### Civil Works

**Expenditure.**—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads, excluding Irrigation Works, was Rs. 63·64 (Rs. 67·37) lakhs.

**Buildings.**—The following buildings in Madras were completed during the year; the combined Administration Block for the General Hospital and the Pathological Institute for the Medical College; the extensions and improvements to the Chief Secretariat and Council Chamber buildings, Fort St. George; the extensions to the Government Mental Hospital, to the Septic Ward of the Government Rayapuram Hospital and to the Correspondence Branch of the Collector's Office, Saidapet. The following buildings were almost completed: the additional buildings for the Stanley Medical College and the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras; the building for the Stanley Medical College on a new site at Madras;

the buildings for the short wave Wireless Receiving Station with quarters at Tiruvottiyur; and quarters for the Armed Reserve and Presidency Reserve and other staff at Masulipatam. The reconstruction work at the General Hospital, Madras, was completed and certain minor works were sanctioned from the savings in the main scheme. The remodelling of the Penitentiary and of the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, the construction of an Out-patient, Maternity and Children's Ward and extensions to the Pathological Block in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam; the construction of additional wards in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, and of quarters for certain Police staff at Rajahmundry, were in progress.

The construction of a new Headquarters Hospital, Trichinopoly, and a comprehensive drainage scheme for the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, were started.

**Roads.**—Improvements to the Nilambur-Kalikavu-Karuvarakundu road; extension of the Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road from mile 64/5 to Araku along the right bank of the Potal river; and improvements to the Anamalai Ghat road by strengthening or reconstructing the weak culverts were partially completed. Special repairs and improvements to the Ootacamund-Gudalur-Mysore road and to the Calicut-Vayitri-Gudalur road, and improvements to the Ramnathkara-Klari road were taken up for execution.

**Bridges and Causeways.**—Improvements to the Kondotti-Areacode road and the construction of a bridge across the Kadangalur Thodu were completed. Construction of bridges across the Ryves and the Ellore canals, and of the necessary approach roads, was in progress.

**Workshops.**—The value of work done in the Public Works Department Workshops was Rs. 4·40 (Rs. 3·64) lakhs.

## Canals

The **receipts** from the Dummagudem, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranyam Canals amounted to Rs. 4·97 (Rs. 4·71) lakhs. The slight rise in receipts was due mainly to the increase in the licence fees in the Godavari and Buckingham Canals and to higher receipts in respect of Government boats and steamers in the Godavari Canals.

## Tramways

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated on a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards was covered by double track. The Company owned 103 tram cars, of which 88 were, on an average, in daily use. The distance run was 3,125,094 (3,121,344) miles and 23,513,022 (22,381,431) passengers were carried.

## Boilers

The number of boilers examined was 1,545 (1,544). The number of inspections made and certificates issued was 2,755 (2,712) and 1,502 (1,530). Sixty-eight (54) boilers were found unfit. There were 16 (18) accidents to boilers and 75 per cent of the accidents were attributed to the use of untreated feed water containing scale forming and corrosive salts.

The net **receipts** and **expenditure** of the Department were Rs. 66,737 and Rs. 54,579 (Rs. 66,069 and Rs. 52,285) respectively.

# CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

## Archæology

### Conservation

The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 41,173 (Rs. 52,759) for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Presidency. Of this, Rs. 37,830 were spent by the Public Works Department on annual and special repairs and Rs. 2,737 were spent by the Superintendent of Archæology on annual repairs and maintenance of the Buddhist remains at Nagarjunakonda in the Guntur District. The **total expenditure** on conservation was Rs. 40,845.

Annual repairs and maintenance work were carried out to 153 protected monuments in 25 Districts. The eighteen special repair works which had been in progress during the previous year were continued. Eleven works were completed, including the repairs to the Brahmanic rock-cut cave temples Nos. 2, 3 and 5 of the Pallava type at Mogalrajapuram, near Bezwada and the Kailasanatha temple at Conjeeveram; the work of preventing sea erosion and constructing a small reinforced concrete bridge within the Fort St. Angelo at Cannanore; and repairs to the Fort and the moat walls and Kalyanamandapam within the precincts of Jalakantesvara temple at Vellore, the Ranjangudi Fort at Thevaiyur, Trichinopoly District, the Dutch cemetery at Negapatam, and the Old Fort at Anjengo. The remaining seven works are still in progress.

Thirty-seven new special works were taken up; 25 were completed and 12 are in progress. Among the most important are repairs to the extensive ruins of the rampart walls of the Fort at Arugolanu, West Godavari District; the Brahmanical rock-cut temples of the sixth or seventh century A.D. locally known as the Akkanna Madanna caves at Bezwada; the famous ruined Buddhist stupa at Amaravati, Guntur District; Kasivisvanatha temple at Pushpagiri, Cuddapah District; the Kalyana Venkatesvara temple at Mangapuram, Chittoor District; the Mangaladevi temple at Mangalore; the Chaturmukha basti and the monolithic statue of Gummatesvara at Karkal, in the South Kanara District; and Tirumal Naick's Palace at Srivilliputtur, Ramnad District.

Tippu Sultan's Upper Fort and Citadel and Nagulacheruvu in the town of Bellary, and the old Dutch cemetery at Negapatam were declared as protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Two hundred and twenty-nine photo-negatives of archæological interest were prepared. Twenty-three sketches and 87 tracings were made as required for excavations and the conservation of the protected ancient monuments.

**Receipts** under the heads of rent, lease amounts, sale-proceeds etc., realised by the Public Works Department from protected ancient monuments amounted to Rs. 1,011-9-0 (Rs. 1,527).

## Excavations

After Sir Leonard Woolley's criticism that excavations, of which the main object was to secure finds for exhibition in museums, were against the true interest of archæological research, work on ancient sites was stopped. During the year, however, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 2,200 towards the cost of resuming excavations at Nagarjunakonda, where the previous excavations and the finds of sculptures and inscriptions in Brahmi characters of the Ikshvaku dynasty and various other objects had briefly illustrated South Indian culture in Andhradesa during the last century before, and the first three centuries after, Christ. Work was resumed at sites Nos. 5 and 6. In site No. 6 the area to the east side of the monastery which has three rows of cells on three sides, was taken up. By digging down to an average depth of 3 feet, remains of two kitchens, a dining hall, a washing platform, and a pillared mandapa of 5 bays in length and 3 bays in breadth, were uncovered. These remains, with those exposed previously, form one group of buildings consisting of a stupa, two chaityas (one Buddha chaitya and one Dagoba chaitya) and a monastery complete with all its necessary accessories, such as kitchens, dining halls and chaityas and a second monastery also complete with all its necessary accessories. The general form of the entire group is that of a human figure lying flat on the surface of the earth, with the stupa as its head, the wo chaityas in one row, face to face, as the lungs, and the rest of the portions, monastery, etc., as the lower part of the human figure. This is of extraordinary importance so far as planning the different structures in the group is concerned. The finds recovered from this area, though few in number, are important.

Operations were then directed to the north side of the same area, which is entirely enclosed by compound walls. The unfinished portions within this area were taken up for exposition. A later wall of the Vijayanagara period came to light first, and then the walls of the various cells of the buildings in the monastery. The narrow door openings are very peculiar. The floors of the cells, some of which have stone beds, are plastered and the bath rooms show advanced sanitary arrangements. The planning of the different buildings forming the group is more or less similar to the one noted above. From the clues of ancient constructions and the various stone screens to the pillared mandapa and from other finds such as pieces of ivory and conch bangles and of ivory "taklis," it may be assumed that this group of buildings was used by the women.

Attention was then directed to site No. 5. The removal of earth to an average depth of 3 feet brought to light a group of buildings similar to the ones described above. The planning is also interesting, but some portions still remain to be opened up. The finds recovered from this area are also few in number and are mainly conch bangles, stone "taklis" for spinning and pieces of stucco tiles used for wall decorations.

A find of extraordinary importance at Dipaladinnepalem, Guntur District, was a fossilised horn—basal portion of a deer antler, 4½ inches in length. The fossil was found with various rough stone implements while examining a long channel recently dug by the villagers by the side of a mound at a depth of 15 feet. This find lends weight to Gordon Mackenzie's assertion that South India was the first centre of Indian civilization.

## Epigraphy

During the year 1940–41, 220 villages in the Presidency were visited and 500 inscriptions copied; thirty-nine copper-plate grants were examined and 169 photographs taken. The epigraphical surveys of the Jammalamadugu taluk of the Cuddapah District and of the Tirukkoyilur taluk in the South Arcot District were completed during the year.

The epigraphs collected represent nearly all the dynasties that ruled in South India from the 3rd to the 18th century A.D. The earliest of these are two Prakrit inscriptions from the Guntur District, engraved in Brahmi characters of the 3rd century A.D. One of these, which is found on the base of a statue, records that Khamduvula, Queen of Maharaja Siri Ehuvula Chamtamula ordered the monument to be made to secure a long life for her husband and children; the other mentions a king of the Aira clan bearing the epithets Maharaja and Haritiputa.

A copper-plate grant from Gurazala in the Guntur District, dated in the 30th year of Jayasimha I and mentioning his nephew Vishnuvardhana as donor of a village, is an important document for the history of the Eastern Chalukyas.

Among the Renandu-Chola kings of the 8th century A.D. represented in the collection are Punyakumara 'the over-lord of Hiranyarashtra' and Mahachola-Maharaja 'ruling over 7,000 country' with a subordinate named Karikalachola Kathlavremgu administering Velpucheruvu (Velpucherla in the Cuddapah District). A record found in the Bana territory assignable to the Ganga chief Prithvipati II confirms the statement of this chief made in the Udayendiram grant that 'the dignity of the lord of the Banas' was conferred on him by the Chola king Parantaka I.

A few short inscriptions of about the 8th century A.D. found at Satvel in the Kurnool District have a special interest as they are engraved on the walls of a temple constructed in a style which is alien to the locality and which seems to be a combination of the Early North Indian and the Orissan styles of architecture.

A line of petty chiefs with the family name Iladarayar comes into prominence in the North Arcot District in the 10th century A.D. in consequence of their matrimonial alliance with the Cholas. One of these chiefs, Anaiyamman, son of Iladarayan Tattalan, figures in an inscription from Punganur.

The statement of the chronicler Abdul Razaak about the attempts on the life of the Vijayanagara emperor Devaraya II seems to receive support from a record found at Padaividu, North Arcot District, dated in Saka 1366 (1444 A.D.) registering an endowment for the health and universal sovereignty of this king.

Hero-stones are rather rare in the Tamil Districts, especially after the 11th century A.D. This year, however, a few memorial stones, dated in Saka 1469 (1547 A.D.) have been copied at Ilavelangal in the Tinnevelly District. They record the death of some Marava soldiers of Kundiyankottai who fought on the side of Vettumperumal *alias* Tirunelvelipperumal against the army of his rebellious subordinate, Vengalaraja.

A copper-plate grant, dated in Saka 1499 (1577 A.D.) secured from Tinnevelly belongs to Devasikhamani-Mahabalivanadhirayan, a hitherto unknown chief of the later Bana family of the south, who was probably the last member of the line. He may be identical with the chief said to have been subdued by Virappa Nayaka of Madura.

Among the petty rulers who held sway in the West Coast in the 17th and 18th centuries A.D. may be mentioned the Ikkeri chiefs Venkatappa and Virabhadra and the Biligi chiefs Virappodeya and Somasekhara-Nayaka, figuring in the present collection.

Volume I, part I of the Bombay-Karnatak Inscriptions was published during the year. The Pallava volume of inscriptions will be issued shortly.

## Ecclesiastical

### Church of India

Ninety-three (95) clerks in Holy Orders, of whom 37 were Indian clergymen, officiated under the licence of the Bishop of Madras.

At the beginning of March, the Archdeacon of Madras acted as Commissary in charge of the Diocese, during the Bishop's absence

on leave. Four (3) Chaplains were granted leave out of India and one Senior Chaplain retired. The vacancy will not be filled. Three (2) Indians and 1 (0) European were ordained Priests and 1 (3) Indian ordained Deacon. Four (9) Clergymen received licences to officiate as Chaplains, English Ministers, Missionary Ministers or Indian Pastors. Alms and contributions received through the clergy ministering in the Diocese of Madras amounted to Rs. 147,319 (Rs. 124,770); in the Diocese of Dornakal to Rs. 3,814 (Rs. 2,652); in the Diocese of Tinnevelly to Rs. 11,552 (Rs. 4,571); and in the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin to Rs. 4,389 (Rs. 2,985).

### Church of Scotland

The establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted of a Chaplain at Madras, Bangalore and Secunderabad, respectively. The United Board Chaplain, Wellington, ministered to Presbyterians at that station.

## Charitable Institutions

There were 3,198 institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 26,15,128 in cash, 5,600 kalams of paddy, 20 muras of rice and 3 puttis of grain in kind and with lands measuring 282·73 acres. Of these institutions, 2,087 were maintained by endowments of land, money, subscriptions and donations from the general public, the **total receipts** amounting to Rs. 8·83 lakhs; 314 institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 8·21 lakhs; and 83 institutions were maintained partly by the Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 4·23 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 714 institutions, amounting Rs. 4188 lakhs, devolved wholly or partly on the local bodies.

One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three **(1,900)** institutions gave relief to travellers. Of these, 955 (937) were general, 878 (901) for Hindus and 60 (62) for Muhammadans. Of the 536 (521) institutions intended for the relief of Brahmins, 489 (479) were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 357 (359); while 9 were for the benefit of the blind, the deaf and lepers. The number of persons aided during the year by the charitable institutions was 16,536,265 (15,116,289).

### Triplicane Langarkhana

Including the balance from the previous year, the **total receipts** were Rs. 7,692. Expenditure on rice amounted to Rs. 4,675 and on other items to Rs. 304–3–0, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,713.

The average daily number of persons receiving aid was 303 (300), at a cost of Re. 1-6-4 each (Re. 1-2-3). The increase in cost is due to the rise in the price of rice.

## Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries

The **total receipts** including the balance from the previous year, were Rs. 19,658 (Rs. 17,699). **Expenditure** amounted to Rs. 15,515 (Rs. 12,501) leaving a balance of Rs. 4,142. The average number of in-door and out-door paupers fed daily was 92 (87) and 255 (251) respectively. The average cost for the former was 2 annas per day, which is the same as last year; the average cost for the latter was Re. 1-4-1 (Re. 1-2-2).

## Stationery

The following statement gives details of the transactions in the Stationery Department :—

| — | 1939. | | | 1940. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indian. | Foreign. | Total. | Indian. | Foreign. | Total. |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Opening balance of stores .. | 3,49,251 | 2,27,096 | 5,76,347 | 3,29,189 | 1,11,791 | 4,40,980 |
| Receipts .. .. .. .. | 7,51,847 | 2,27,006 | 9,78,913 | 15,00,561 | 6,15,311 | 21,15,872 |
| Issues .. .. .. .. .. | 7,71,909 | 3,42,371 | 11,14,280 | 11,94,366 | 3,98,583 | 15,92,949 |
| Closing balance .. .. .. | 3,29,189 | 1,11,791 | 4,40,980 | 6,35,384 | 3,28,519 | 9,63,903 |
| Issues to Local Funds on payment. | .. | .. | 19,810 | .. | .. | 33,317 |

## Government Press

There was a rise of Rs. 1,76,200 in receipts owing to payments by local bodies for the electoral rolls for 1937, 1938 and 1939 supplied to them. The restriction on overtime work and the decrease in the provision for the depreciation fund reduced the net expenditure by Rs. 62,500. Increased expenditure on printing and binding materials was due to the greater volume of work done and to a general rise in the price of printing materials. The cost of work done at private presses decreased as no electoral rolls were printed. There was an increase under the plant account for new machinery. Covers and forms increased by 82 millions, mainly on account of war publicity requirements. The manufacture of type foundry was restricted to the needs of the press and there was a consequent

decrease in output. Free issues of priced publications were restricted for the sake of economy.

Details of receipts and expenditure are given below :—

*Details of receipts and expenditure*

| | 1939–40. | 1940–41. | Increase (+). Decrease (–). |
|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| *Receipts* .. .. .. .. | 4,04,675 | 5,80,877 | + 1,76,202 |
| Sales including sales by commission agents .. .. .. | 36,537 | 35,501 | – 1,036 |
| Sales by commission agents .. | 7,209 | 8,940 | + 1,731 |
| *Expenditure.* | | | |
| Expenses .. .. .. .. | 11,31,228 | 10,68,744 | – 62,484 |
| Printing and binding charges .. | 10,54,109 | 10,46,164 | – 7,945 |
| Printing and binding material cost .. .. .. .. | 6,69,593 | 9,74,508 | + 3,04,915 |
| Maps, stereos and blocks .. | 14,820 | 15,921 | + 1,101 |
| Repairs to rubber stamp pads, etc. .. .. .. .. | 6,616 | 4,932 | – 1,684 |
| Bills for Government printing done at private presses .. | 1,25,576 | 94,573 | – 31,003 |
| *Capital Expenditure.* | | | |
| Plant added .. .. .. | 1,13,493 | 1,43,714 | + 30,221 |
| Value of plant after depreciation. | 12,79,191 | 12,96,772 | + 17,581 |
| *Output value.* | | | |
| Face value of Acts and books published .. .. .. | 1,03,889 | 1,05,050 | + 1,161 |
| Free issues .. .. .. .. | 77,029 | 73,727 | – 3,302 |
| Closing balance of stores .. .. | 71,972 | 66,233 | – 5,739 |
| *Output quantity.* | | | |
| Number of covers and forms printed .. .. .. .. | 255·03 (millions.) | 336·73 (millions.) | + 81·70 (millions.) |
| Type foundry output (in lb.) .. | 109,610 | 86,056 | – 23,554 |
| Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales .. .. .. | 515,237 | 493,546 | – 21,691 |
| Number of Legislative Proceedings, etc., placed at the disposal of the Press .. .. .. | 103,027 | 93,483 | – 9,544 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | |
| | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| Value of bills checked for private bodies .. .. .. .. | 65,959 | 62,782 | – 3,177 |

## Political Pensions

The following table is self explanatory :—

| | 1939–40. | 1940–41. |
|---|---|---|
| Total number of pensioners .. .. | 382 | 379 |
| Number of pensions sanctioned in the year .. .. .. .. .. | 29 | 27 |
| Number of pensions lapsed .. .. | 21 | 30 |

The value of the pensions is shown below :—

| | 1939–40. | 1940–41. |
|---|---|---|
| | RS. | RS. |
| Total value of pensions. | 5,08,633–15–2½ | 5,05,651–12–1½ |
| Value of newly sanctioned pensions .. | 8,932–3–7 | 40,092–4–0½ |
| Value of lapsed pensions .. .. | 8,479–15–3 | 43,074–7–1½ |

Of the lapsed pensions 25 (16) were by death ; 4 (5) by commutation ; and 1 (0) by transfer.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per year amounted to Rs. 1,67,030 (Rs. 1,73,970); Carnatic stipends to Rs. 1,73,189 (Rs. 1,70,492) ; Tanjore Family pensions to Rs. 15,968 (Rs. 16,573) ; and miscellaneous other pensions, including Malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per year, to Rs. 1,46,638 (Rs. 1,55,638).

## Madras Public Service Commission

From the 1st April 1940 the Madras Public Service Commission took over the conduct of the examinations previously conducted by the Board of Examiners.

The Commission dealt with 55,615 (54,762) references during the year. Competitive examinations were held for the selection of candidates to the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service and the Madras Secretariat Service. Out of 3,445 candidates who appeared for the competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service, 706 candidates were selected. There were 196 candidates qualified in Typewriting by the Higher Grade for appointment as Typist and Steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service. Selection was made on the results of a competitive written examination in English Composition.

The Special Tests and the Departmental Tests were conducted as usual in June and December. There were 5,069 (4,439) candidates for the Special Tests and 1,630 (1,372) candidates for the Departmental Tests.

The Commission selected candidates for 31 (20) classes of posts by direct recruitment ; dealt with 47 (37), references relating to the recruitment to Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services ; and advised the Government on 14 (16) appeals, 6 (20) memorials, 9 (16) proposals for disciplinary action, 12 (2) cases

relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 10 (2) references relating to grant of pension.

## Communal representation in the service of the Government.

The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of the Government on 1st April 1941 is shown in the table below :—

| Community. | Gazetted officers in permanent appointments. | Non-Gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of Rs. 100 and over. | Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100. | Less than Rs. 35. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmans .. .. .. | 568 | 3,280 | 8,812 | 1,561 |
| Non-Brahman Hindus .. | 417 | 2,543 | 8,440 | 33,052 |
| Scheduled Castes .. .. | 11 | 39 | 144 | 2,161 |
| Muhammadans .. .. | 111 | 497 | 1,624 | 9,877 |
| Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians .. .. .. | 315 | 372 | 83 | 29 |
| Indian Christians .. .. | 147 | 750 | 1,655 | 2,998 |
| Others.. .. .. .. | 11 | 19 | 24 | 156 |

## Cost of Public Services

The following statement shows the strength and cost of the Services, and the pensionary liability of the Government :—

*Salaries and Pensions*

| Particulars of service. | Salaries. Number of posts. | Salaries. Cost. | Total Pensions. Number of pensioners. | Total Pensions. Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | | RS. LAKHS. | | RS. LAKHS. |
| Indian Civil Service .. .. | 135 | 31·57 | 93 | 9·46 |
| Other All-India Services and High Court Judges (excluding Indian Civil Service Judges). | 207 | 35·79 | 185 | 12·20 |
| Miscellaneous charges connected with pensions of All-India Services. | .. | .. | .. | 1·66 |
| Contribution payable to the Central Revenues under section 156 of the Government of India Act, 1935, towards pension, etc., of Military officers in respect of Civil employment | .. | .. | 64 | 1·95 |
| Provincial Services .. .. | 1,491 | 84·93 | 778 } | 82·28 |
| Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services (excluding Village Establishments). | 95,951 | 437·97 | 23,337 } | |
| Village Establishments .. | 107,751 | 114·85 | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 205,535 | 705·11 | 24,457 | 107·55 |
| Total, Salaries and Pensions. | .. | Rs. 812·66 lakhs. | | |

## Provincial Broadcasting

The administrative control of the Provincial Broadcasting Department was transferred from the Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, to the Chief Engineer (Buildings and Roads), Public Works Department.

Three more service stations were opened, bringing the total to 17 (14), and 73 (67) rural receivers and 15 municipal receivers were installed, making a total of 202 rural sets and 72 municipal sets installed by the Department in the three years of its existence. Only 10 municipalities now remain without wireless sets.

As a war publicity measure, the Government modified its rural broadcasting scheme and sanctioned the payment of half the cost of 300 additional rural wireless sets and of half the maintenance charges of all rural wireless sets for the duration of the war.

# CHAPTER XIII—WAR ACTIVITIES

The War Effort of this Presidency can be said to have started seriously in the month of June 1940. Early in that month His Excellency the Viceroy had announced that District War Committees were to be set up. On the 17th June, His Excellency the Governor of Madras convened a public meeting at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras to inaugurate the Madras Provincial War Committee with a view to giving help and advice to District War Committees. His Excellency explained that the functions of these Committees were to give full and accurate information to the public as to the causes of the war, its progress and its objects; to assist in such matters as recruitment and the care of soldiers' families; to stimulate and encourage the Indian Defence Savings movement, the British War Savings movement and gifts of financial assistance towards the prosecution of the war; and, in short, to marshal and direct the resources of the districts towards the successful conclusion of the war, and to organize and co-ordinate to the fullest possible extent the war effort of the Presidency. At the same time His Excellency announced his intention of starting the "Madras Governor's War Fund", to which would be credited the amounts previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund, and which would be devoted directly to assist India and Britain in the present war effort; he also explained what the Government proposed to do about the Civic Guard which the Viceroy had announced was to be formed.

On the 28th June, His Excellency issued a message to the people of the Madras Presidency outlining the scope, administration and objects of the Madras Governor's War Fund and appealing to all public-spirited citizens to co-operate. This Fund which accepts not only gifts for war charities but also donations for the defence of India and Great Britain, embodies all the organizations previously in existence in the Presidency for raising money for war purposes and constitutes the sole channel through which the people of the Presidency are asked to make their contributions; and all earmarked contributions are applied immediately to the objects for which they are subscribed. Originally contributions not earmarked were to be wholly utilized for the Indian Air Arm. But at the end of July it was decided by a general resolution of the Executive Committee of the Provincial War Committee that all unearmarked contributions should be sent direct to the Air Ministry, London, towards the purchase of a squadron of æroplanes to be called the Madras Squadron.

District War Committees with sub-committees dealing with Finance, Recruitment and Propaganda were soon formed in all the districts and this example was followed in the subdivisions. War Fund collections became the main preoccupation of all committees and there soon developed a keen competitive interest

between the various districts. Before the end of the year, however, there was some criticism that coercion was being used to secure these contributions. Specific complaints were investigated; the majority of cases were without foundation but in those cases where the complaints were found to be true, disciplinary action was taken. The Government also ordered that no police officer, of whatever rank, should take part in any form of collection for the War Fund.

The efforts of local war committees were greatly appreciated by His Excellency who, breaking away from the traditional practice of making a limited number of formal tours each year, started a series of rapid and informal war publicity tours and visited all districts at least once before the end of the year. On these tours he attended meetings of the local war committees and addressed public meetings, inspected military units and workshops engaged in the production of war materials, and made personal contacts with district officials and prominent non-officials.

By the 31st March 1941, the total contributions to the Madras Governor's War Fund, including the amount previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund, amounted to Rs. 99,39,403–3–11. The collections from the various districts are shown below :—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guntur .. .. .. .. .. | 8,59,870 | 7 | 0 |
| Madras .. .. .. .. .. | 7,54,410 | 2 | 3 |
| Madura .. .. .. .. .. | 7,38,428 | 2 | 8 |
| Ramnad .. .. .. .. .. | 6,27,992 | 7 | 0 |
| Tanjore .. .. .. .. .. | 5,85,304 | 10 | 7 |
| Kurnool .. .. .. .. .. | 5,46,142 | 9 | 9 |
| Vizagapatam .. .. .. .. | 5,36,420 | 0 | 9 |
| East Godavari .. .. .. .. | 5,15,297 | 3 | 3 |
| Kistna .. .. .. .. .. | 4,74,221 | 1 | 8 |
| Salem .. .. .. .. .. | 4,03,141 | 15 | 8 |
| Cuddapah .. .. .. .. .. | 4,49,234 | 12 | 0 |
| Nellore .. .. .. .. .. | 3,48,981 | 12 | 6 |
| North Arcot .. .. .. .. | 3,45,296 | 12 | 3 |
| Coimbatore .. .. .. .. | 3,35,928 | 1 | 3 |
| Trichinopoly .. .. .. .. | 3,21,600 | 13 | 0 |
| Chingleput .. .. .. .. | 3,03,404 | 11 | 6 |
| Malabar .. .. .. .. .. | 3,03,388 | 4 | 2 |
| West Godavari .. .. .. .. | 2,65,218 | 13 | 1 |
| Anantapur .. .. .. .. .. | 2,53,262 | 0 | 2 |
| Tinnevelly .. .. .. .. .. | 2,23,159 | 14 | 10 |
| Chittoor .. .. .. .. .. | 2,19,747 | 8 | 5 |
| Bellary .. .. .. .. .. | 1,94,358 | 10 | 4 |
| South Arcot .. .. .. .. | 1,74,338 | 12 | 10 |
| Nilgiris .. .. .. .. .. | 1,43,087 | 15 | 10 |
| South Kanara .. .. .. .. | 90,928 | 11 | 11 |

Of this sum, Rs. 83,00,000 were remitted to the Air Ministry, London, for the purchase of aircraft for the Madras Squadron,

Rs. 6,93,226-6-6 were distributed to specific charities in accordance to the wishes of the donors, Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted to the Indian Air Force and Rs. 1,90,105-0-7 to the Madras Flying Club for the purchase of trainer aircraft, parachutes, equipment and scholarships. Rs. 10,527-3-0 were disbursed to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for Indian Defence Purposes. A total of 51 aircraft had been purchased from the Fund by the end of March.

Though the balance of approximately Rs. 3½ lakhs was handed over from the Joint War Charities Appeal Fund to the Governor's War Fund, this sum was replaced at the disposal of the Joint War Charities Committee and all subscriptions earmarked for war charities continue to be paid to the Joint War Charities account. The Committee used a building in the compound of the Indian Red Cross Society in Madras from which it issued wool and other raw materials to the various groups of work parties throughout the Presidency and where the finished articles were received, sorted and packed for despatch to the various theatres of war. This store is called the War Supply Depot and its work is divided into two sections: the supply of comforts to the fighting troops and of hospital necessaries under the Red Cross. With the exception of some clerical and menial staff the depot is run entirely by ladies who give their services free and large quantities of hospital supplies and warm clothes have already been despatched. This valuable work has been carried out so unostentatiously that it has received little of the public recognition which it so well merits.

From September 1939 to the end of March 1941, Rs. 9,33,205-9-0 had been received by the Joint War Charities Committee and all except Rs. 75,447-8-5 had been disbursed, of which Rs. 2,43,314-15-10 went to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, Rs. 1,66,379-4-0 to the British Red Cross, Rs. 1,09,786-1-10 to King George's Fund for Sailors and Rs. 1,06,207-11-10 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund; 10 ambulances for overseas work were also paid for from the Fund and 2 ambulances belonging to the Committee were placed at the disposal of the A.R.P. Officer, Madras.

In July 1940, Her Excellency Lady Hope started a Gold and Silver Trinket Fund in this Presidency with the object of collecting broken and unwanted jewellery. This Fund was closed in January and realized Rs. 1,12,182. With one or two exceptions, where there was a special request to buy ambulances, all the districts agreed to Her Excellency the Lady Linlithgow's suggestion that these contributions should go towards the cost of a blood transfusion plant for troops in the Middle East.

In contrast to the generous contributions to the Governor's War Fund subscriptions to the Defence Bonds and to the War Savings Movement have been relatively small. This can perhaps be ascribed to the fact that local committees tended to carry on

propaganda in favour of, and encouraged, cash contributions. In an endeavour to improve matters, the War Savings Movement and Defence Bonds Group of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Provincial War Committee was replaced by the Provincial Defence Loans Committee and publicity with regard to Defence Loans, Savings Certificates and Savings Banks was continued with renewed vigour and by the end of the financial year subscriptions were approaching Rs. 2 crores.

Perhaps the most important function of local war committees is to give widespread publicity with regard to the causes of the war, its progress and its objects, and while it was impressed on District Officers that such publicity is of the greatest importance it was also pointed out that one of the best forms of publicity in the present circumstances is good administration and the prompt and just treatment of genuine complaints and petitions. Various pamphlets such as the Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs, Indian Information, Weekly News Reports, Talking Points, Examples of Misleading Statements in Enemy Broadcasts, etc., are sent out from the Ministry of Information, London, and the Central Board of Information, New Delhi, and a few copies are distributed to each district for the use of persons giving war publicity speeches. The Madras Provincial War Committee also produces its own journal, the Madras War Review, in addition to issuing war ballads, pamphlets, posters and gramophone records and magic lantern slides. It was unfortunately found too difficult to get suitable ciné films for wide distribution. Some districts also produce their own local war journals as well as composing and printing war ballads and pamphlets locally. To help publicity work, the Government sanctioned the establishment in Madras of a Central Information Bureau.

To meet some of the difficulties of war publicity work in the villages, Messrs. Simpson & Co., of Madras, presented a motor van equipped with a 35 m.m. sound film projector and speaker, a wireless set, a microphone and speaker for relaying speeches made from the van, and a gramophone and amplifier. As a result of its success, an order was placed for eight more vans similarly equipped. In order further to ensure the dissemination of correct news and to check false rumours in the villages, the Government sanctioned the payment of half the cost of 300 new rural wireless sets, and agreed, for the duration of the war, to meet half the maintenance costs of rural sets installed by the Provincial Broadcasting Department.

As a result of suggestions made at the Collectors' Conference in January, His Excellency directed that reading circles should be formed in as many villages as possible. These reading circles are supplied with bulletins in Tamil or Telugu and with local newspapers which are read to the villagers by some literate member of the community. It is hoped that these reading circles will give villagers a real interest in the war by giving them up to

date news and that they will continue after the war and help to eradicate illiteracy.

While specific figures of recruitment to the combatant forces cannot be disclosed, it may be said that on the whole the progress was satisfactory. Recruitment for emergency commissions in the I.M.S. has been very satisfactory while that to the emergency branches of the I.M.D. has been very poor. Nurses in the Presidency have come forward in large numbers to volunteer for military service and their willingness has been much appreciated by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service. There has always been a certain dissatisfaction among the people of this Presidency with the abolition of the old Madras Infantry Regiment. The efforts of His Excellency the Governor to have these reconstituted were therefore fully appreciated, and there was general satisfaction when, before the end of March, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief announced that the Madras Regiment was to be reconstituted.

Various institutions in the Presidency were inspected with a view to training war technicians. The persons selected for local training started their courses. Of the 19 Madrasis selected under the Bevin Scheme, 7 proceeded to England for higher technical training.

The experience of fifth column activities gained in Europe forced the Government to reconsider their policy towards enemy subjects and to introduce much stricter control. A number of Germans were rearrested and one was sent to the Ahmednagar Internment Camp and most of the others were sent to the parole settlements which had been formed at Kodaikanal and Yercaud and where they are given a subsistence allowance. At the end of March, there were 39 persons at the Kodaikanal parole settlement and 127 at the Yercaud settlement and a few more were confined to their places of residence or work. With the entry of Italy into the war, all Italians were rounded up; 5 were sent to Ahmednagar and the others, over 200 in number, who are mainly nuns and priests were confined to their houses or institutions.

Steps were taken for the formation and training of a temporary Special Emergency Police Force consisting of 2 companies of 5 platoons each and officered by two Assistant Superintendents of Police. These were stationed at Pallavaram and Vizianagaram. Orders were issued to all District Superintendents of Police for the immediate formation of a voluntary emergency force on a part-time basis of a maximum strength of 25,000 to be known as Civic Guards. The sanctioned strength was subsequently reduced to 1,165 commanders and 11,650 members. By March 31st, 1941, 702 commanders and 6,936 members had been enrolled. They have been trained in squad drill, lathi drill, first aid, elementary law and police regulations and have been employed in routine police work.

On August 15th, the Government appointed a Special A.R.P. Officer for Madras City with an executive staff of 1 Sergeant, 1 Sub-Inspector, 8 police constables and an office staff of 1 steno-typist and 1 clerk. A small committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Police was formed to advise the Special Officer with reference to the various interests involved and to co-ordinate these interests. In November the lighting restrictions, which had been introduced in Madras at the beginning of the war and subsequently allowed to lapse, were once more enforced and extended. A test black-out was held on February 18th, 1941, when street lights were extinguished. Aerial reconnaissance revealed that the results were not completely satisfactory. Many motorists were at first reluctant to dim their headlights to the desired degree and this was only achieved after a few of the more persistent offenders had been prosecuted.

Under the A.R.P. scheme drawn up for Madras City, and approved by the Government of India, Madras was divided up into divisions according to population, communications and the degree of risk involved. It was proposed to enlist 2,000 wardens for those divisions each of which would be under the direct control of a divisional warden; to form an Auxiliary Fire Service, to augment the regular Fire Brigade then under the control of the Corporation, to form a Rescue Service with both heavy and light parties with the necessary equipment; to buy and instal sirens at various points in the City to give warning to the public in the event of air raids; and to establish First Aid Posts. A sum of Rs. 21,000 was sanctioned to supply the necessary medical equipment for these posts.

For the first six months, there was very little public interest in A.R.P. and the consequent lack of co-operation made the work of the Special Officer an uphill task. Of the limited number of volunteers who did come forward, a few worked extremely hard but there were several who resigned as soon as they found that being an A.R.P. warden really meant hard work. Others who volunteered could not be enrolled as they did not possess the minimum educational qualifications required.

In March, proposals were made for the appointment of an Assistant A.R.P. Officer, a medical officer to organize the First Aid Service, an Executive Engineer to carry out A.R.P. work. The reorganization of the Fire Brigade under the Commissioner of Police and the construction of a number of sump wells along the banks of the Cooum and the Buckingham Canal for fire-fighting purposes was also suggested. These proposals have subsequently been put into effect. By the end of March 1941, there were only 199 wardens on the rolls; the organization of 13 divisions was either in progress or completed; work on the control room was progressing; the fire fighting equipment on the scale then contemplated was practically complete; fire stations had been

selected; much of the equipment for rescue parties had been delivered; fifteen sirens had been installed; and 28 First Aid Posts had been selected and equipment to the value of Rs. 2,606-5-0 purchased for them by the Surgeon-General.

To safeguard the interests of the poor man, the Government set up Price Advisory Committees in each taluk and one in the Madras City. These Committees meet at least once a month and in many cases much more frequently and fix what is a reasonable price for the essential foodstuffs in that locality and they have been instrumental in keeping prices steady. The policy of starting co-operative stores societies wherever possible was also successful in exercising a marked check on profiteering, particularly in the Tamil Nad. The total number of these stores at the end of March had reached 320 and their combined sales during that quarter alone amounted to nearly Rs. 14 lakhs.

# APPENDIX

## List of official reports used in the compilation of this volume

| Subject. | Source of information. |
|---|---|
| CHAPTER I. | |
| Changes in the Administration .. | Report of the Public Department. |
| His Excellency the Governor's Tours. | Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. |
| CHAPTER II. | |
| Strength of Parties .. .. | Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature. |
| Course of Legislation .. .. | Note of the Legal Department. |
| CHAPTER III. | |
| Land Revenue: Sources and realization. | Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1349 (1939–40). |
| Survey .. .. .. .. | Administration report of the Survey, Settlement and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration, 1940–41. |
| Settlement .. .. .. | Do. |
| Revenue Records and Registration. | Do. |
| Revenue and Rent paying Classes. | Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929. |
| Wards' Estates .. .. .. | Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1349 (1939–40). |
| Excise and Opium .. .. | Report on the Administration of the Excise Revenue for the year 1940–41. |
| Stamps .. .. .. .. | Stamps Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1941. |
| Commercial Taxes .. .. | Report of the Board of Revenue. |
| CHAPTER IV. | |
| Provincial Finance .. .. | Note prepared by the Finance Department. |
| Income-tax .. .. .. | Report of the Commissioner of Income-tax. |
| Customs .. .. .. .. | Report of the Collector of Customs. |
| Salt .. .. .. .. | Report of the Collector of Salt Revenue. |

| Subject. | Source of information. |
|---|---|
| CHAPTER V. | |
| Police .. .. .. .. | Reports on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1940, and of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, and of the Madras Traffic Rules. |
| Criminal Tribes .. .. .. | Administration Reports on Kallar reclamation, Koravar reclamation, Yenadi reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1940. |
| Criminal Justice .. .. | Statistics of Criminal Courts for the year 1940. |
| Prisons .. .. .. .. | Administration Report on Jails, 1940. |
| Borstal Schools .. .. .. | Report on the working of Borstal Schools, 1940. |
| Certified Schools .. .. .. | Report on the working of the Madras Children Act and on the Administration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency, 1940. |
| Explosives and Sulphur Licences. | Report on the working of the Arms and Explosives Acts, 1940. |
| Chemical Examiner's Department. | Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for the year 1940. |
| Civil Justice .. .. .. | Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1940. |
| Registration and Notaries Public. | Administration Report of the Registration Department for the year ending 1940 and a brief note from the Inspector-General of Registration. |
| Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces. | Report of the Commander, Madras District. |
| CHAPTER VI. | |
| Local Boards .. .. .. | Report on the working of Local Boards. |
| City of Madras .. .. .. | Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras. |
| The Zoological Gardens .. | Do. |
| District Municipalities .. .. | General Municipal review of the Local Administration Department. |
| Town-Planning .. .. .. | Report of the Ex-officio Director of Town-Planning, 1940–41. |
| Hindu Religious Endowments.. | Report of the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, 1940. |

| Subject. | Source of information. |
|---|---|
| CHAPTER VII. | |
| Vital Statistics .. .. .. | Report of the Director of Public Health, 1940, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act for 1940–41. |
| Public Health and Medical Relief— | Report of the Director of Public Health, 1940. |
| Indian System .. .. .. | Report on the working of the Indian Medical School for 1940-41. |
| Western System .. .. | Report on the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1940–41.<br>Report on the working of Mental Hospitals, 1940.<br>Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, 1940–41.<br>Report on the working of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, 1940–41.<br>Report on the working of the Stanley Medical College, Madras, for the year 1940–41. |
| King Institute .. .. .. | Report of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1939 to 30th September 1940. |
| Emigration and Immigration .. | Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1940. |
| CHAPTER VIII. | |
| Education .. .. .. | Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1940–41. |
| Government Examinations .. | Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1940–41. |
| Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School. | Annual Report of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for the year ending 31st March 1941. |
| Government Museum .. .. | Administration report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for 1940–41. |
| Connemara Public Library .. | Do. |
| Oriental Manuscripts Library .. | Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1940–41. |
| Educational Associations and Reading Rooms. | Do. |
| Madras Record Office .. .. | Annual Report of the Madras Record Office for 1940–41. |

| Subject. | Source of information. |
|---|---|
| CHAPTER VIII—*cont.* | |
| Literature and the Press .. | Report on newspapers and periodicals from the Public Department. |
| Registration of Books .. .. | Annual Report on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act for 1940. |
| CHAPTER IX. | |
| Utilization of Land .. .. | Report on the Utilization of land for fasli 1350 (1940–41). |
| Condition of the Agricultural Population. | Report on the condition of agricultural population in fasli 1350 (1940–41). |
| Weather and Crops .. .. | Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for the agricultural year 1940–41 (fasli 1350). |
| Agriculture .. .. .. | Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1940–41. |
| Horticulture .. .. .. | Reports of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, and Agricultural Department for the year 1940–41. |
| Cinchona Plantations .. .. | Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1939–40. |
| Civil Veterinary Department .. | Annual Administration Report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1940–41. |
| Co-operative Societies .. .. | Report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies in the Madras Province for the co-operative year ended 30th June 1941. |
| Forests .. .. .. .. | Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year ending 31st March 1941. |
| Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department. | Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year ending 31st March 1941. |
| Partially Excluded Areas .. | Administration Report of the East Godavari Agency, 1940–41. |
| | Administration Report of the Vizagapatam Agency, 1940–41. |
| Excluded Areas .. .. .. | Reports from the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara for 1940–41. |
| CHAPTER X. | |
| Ports .. .. .. .. | Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, Cochin Port, Tuticorin Port Trust, Vizagapatam Port and the Madras Port Department for the year 1940–41. |

| Subject. | Source of information. |
|---|---|
| CHAPTER X—*cont.* | |
| Sea-borne Trade .. .. | Report of the Collector of Customs. |
| Industries .. .. .. | Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1941. |
| Factories.. .. .. .. | Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year ending 31st March 1941. |
| | Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Presidency for the year 1940. |
| | Report on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for the year 1940. |
| Industrial Labour .. .. | Report on the working of the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1940. |
| Mines and Quarries .. .. | Summary relating to mines and quarries for the year 1940–41. |
| Fisheries .. .. .. .. | Report on the Fisheries of Madras for the year ended 30th June 1941. |
| CHAPTER XI. | |
| Irrigation.. .. .. .. | Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. |
| Electricity .. .. .. | Administration Report of the Electricity Department for the year 1940–41. |
| Public Works .. .. .. | Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1940–41. |
| Canals .. .. .. .. | Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. |
| Tramways .. .. .. | Administration Report on Tramways for the year 1940–41. |
| Boilers .. .. .. .. | Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for the year 1940–41. |
| CHAPTER XII. | |
| Archæology .. .. .. | Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1940–41. |
| Epigraphy .. .. .. | Report of the Government Epigraphist, Madras. |
| Ecclesiastical .. .. .. | Administration Report of the Ecclesiastical Department for the year 1940–41. |
| Charitable Institutions .. .. | Reports of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue. |

| Subject. | Source of information. |
|---|---|
| CHAPTER XII—*cont.* | |
| Stationery .. .. .. | Report of the Superintendent of Stationery. |
| Government Press .. .. | Report of the Superintendent, Government Press. |
| Political Pensions .. .. | Report of the Accountant-General, Madras. |
| Madras Public Service Commission. | Report of the Madras Public Service Commission. |
| Communal Representation in the Service of Government. | Note prepared by the Public Department. |
| Cost of Public Services .. .. | Note from the Finance Department. |
| Provincial Broadcasting .. | Report of the Provincial Broadcasting Department for the year 1940–41. |
| CHAPTER XIII. | |
| War Activities .. .. .. | Leaflets from Director of War Publicity; report from A.R.P. Controller; A.R.P. fortnightly reports; A.R.P. Journal; Government Press Communiqués; report from the Red Cross; report from the Joint War Charities Committee. |

NOTE.—Some of the above reports have not been placed at the disposal of the Press.

# INDEX

## S



## T



## U



## V

